"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warm, east to southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,004. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Japan has decided to hold Wei-Hai-Wei permanently, and China has notified the powers accordingly that no foreign loan is required. Señor Cuestas has executed a coup d'état and dissolved the Assembly in Uruguay. Amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech were lost in the British House of Commons. England has bought up all the Welsh coal in Chinese and Japanese ports for her fleet, causing much excitement in Singapore's foreign colony.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Allen made an attack on Speaker Reed, saying that he was standing in the way of meritorious legislation. The House spent most of the day in a wrangle over the rules. The Democrats wanted to secure an opportunity for Mr. Handy of Delaware to make some remarks on Mr. Bayard's recent utterance on the money question. While they were thwarted they filibustered and prevented the passage of funding bills.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Mrs. Emily Taylor was hit by a live wire of the underground trolley line at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard. She narrowly escaped death.

The Assembly at Albany yesterday, by a vote of 79 to 63, passed the resolution censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution.

"Baron" Harden-Hickey, the son-in-law of John H. Flagler, who in 1894 proclaimed himself dictator of Trinidad, committed suicide at a hotel in El Paso, Texas, yesterday.

Confirmation of the news that the Leiter clique had contracted to move a large amount of its wheat holdings abroad caused a strong and active market in Chicago yesterday.

Señor De Lome's resignation as Minister to Washington was accepted by the Cabinet at Madrid. The Spanish press is indignant at the situation, which is expected to have an important bearing on Cuban affairs.

Mme. Dreyfus is seriously ill, owing to worry, and refuses to give any further testimony at Zola's trial, in Paris. Nothing was developed touching upon the Dreyfus case. Gen. Pellieux denied some of the allegations as to the guilt of Major Esterhazy, whose court-martial he conducted.

Eleven bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company's plant, Pike and Thirteenth Streets, Pittsburg, which was burned on Wednesday night. Twenty-seven others are missing and supposed to be killed, and nineteen are severely injured. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000, with insurance of $1,000,000.

Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley was taken ill in Pittsburg last Monday, having been poisoned, it is supposed, by eating canned corn. He has recovered.

Twenty-six persons at a boarding house in Washington, including Congressmen Bodine and Loyd of Missouri, were poisoned Wednesday night. All will recover.

At the Cuban Junta it was admitted that the State Department knew of the De Lome letter several days before it was made public. Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's counsel, explained the translation of the letter.

Elihu Root delivered his first address as President of the Union League Club last night, advocating primary and currency reforms and a purging of the pension rolls if they really contain fraudulent names. Resolutions on primary reform and the pension rolls were adopted.

The New York Jewelers' Association held its twenty-third annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Ex-Congressman Bynum spoke on "A Single Standard of Value Measure," W. F. King on "The American Merchant," and Simeon Ford made a humorous response to the toast, "Our Guests." A call for cheers for President McKinley was honored early in the evening, but a second call later elicited as many hisses as cheers.

Page 3.

Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday issued an order placing Major Gen. Roe in command of the National Guard and dividing the First Brigade into two parts.

Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was in Washington yesterday. He called on the President, offered prayer in the Senate, and held a reception in the Vice President's room.

The German Ambassador at Washington has notified the State Department that no quarantine will be imposed on American horses by Germany in the absence of proof of veterinary dangers.

Collector Bidwell called on Secretary Gage in regard to erecting a new Custom House on the Bowling Green site in this city. Secretary Gage is likely to recommend to Congress the passage of an act for the sale of the present property and the completion of another building in three years.

The State Senate yesterday passed the Canal Investigation bill, which now goes to the Governor. The Assembly passed the Annual Appropriation bill. The joint meeting of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to frame a primary election bill was postponed until next week. Senator McNulty won a preliminary fight in the Senate over his bill providing for municipal ownership of street railroads. The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided to make a favorable report on the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Page 4.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday.

The Canadian Government is not disposed to let United States troops enter the Klondike with the relief expedition.

At the L. A. W. Convention at St. Louis yesterday Isaac B. Potter was re-elected President of the League, receiving 212 of the 325 votes cast.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle is negotiating for the sale of a portion of the old Jumel property. If the sale is completed, the mansion will be removed across Edgecombe Road to a smaller plot.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, commenting on the results of the Spring elections in this State on Tuesday, says that the Democrats will win next Fall's election in the absence of party mistakes in this city.

At the trial of Sheriff Martin and his Deputies for murder, at Lattimer, Penn., Morris Engleman testified that the Deputies warned him to go into his house for safety. Another witness said he heard a Deputy say: "Let them go until they get to Lattimer, and then we'll shoot them."

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church met last night and received the resignation of eight of its members, as follows: Malcolm Graham, Alexander Maitland, James R. Jesup, John Sloane, E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, J. J. McCook, and Henry B. Barnes. The resignations were placed on the minutes, and will be acted upon at a future meeting.

In argument over a demurrer in a suit brought by W. J. Logan against E. C. Benedict, William Rockefeller, and others the charge was made yesterday by W. B. Hornblower, Logan's counsel, that his client and his friends had been swindled out of $1,000,000 by the defendants in the deal by which the Brooklyn gas companies were consolidated.

Page 5.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad has made a tour of inspection with a view to connecting Long Island villages by means of trolley service with the steam lines.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx criticised yesterday what he called the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of the city administration in regard to local improvements.

A trial of a man for grand larceny was brought to an abrupt end yesterday in the General Sessions Court by the discovery that a juror had for several days been answering by mistake to another man's name.

At the Noonan-Simpson bribery trial, Alexander Simpson testified that Noonan had nothing to do with accepting the $300. Chancellor McGill testified that he had never heard anything against Noonan until the publication of this case.

The managers and representatives of the Chinese laundry interest, by the advice of the Chinese Minister, will try to employ Joseph H. Choate to fight the bill requiring laundry tickets to be in English before the courts if it passes the Assembly.

Henry P. O'Neil, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, and for thirty-eight years a well-known teacher in the public schools, has been suspended without pay for being absent without leave since last May. His brother and sister, with whom he lived, have not seen him since November, and say his mind has probably become affected from overwork.

At a meeting of the Central Passenger Association held last Wednesday a recent decision denying reduced rates to out-of-town buyers coming to New York for Spring purchases was reconsidered. This is a victory for the Merchants' Association, which has been pushing the buyers' excursions. Two excursion periods will be open to buyers this month and next, and the rate will be one and one-third fares for the round trip.

Page 7.

David Henesey, a member of the New York firm of Lock & Potts, died Wednesday night at Roseville, N. J., under circumstances which led to an investigation by the Coroner's physician, who decided that death was due to heart disease.

Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer, a granddaughter of Oswald Ottendorfer, was married to Count Carlo von Sellern of Austria at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue, at noon yesterday. Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington officiated, assisted by the rector, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor.

Mayor Quincy of Boston and other speakers discussed the question "Is the Growing Demand for Public Control of Franchises Justified?" before more than four hundred members and friends of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night. Mayor Quincy took the stand that the problem could be settled only in its relation to political conditions.

Page 10.

George Gould has sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr suggesting a conference in which the Manhattan Committee will approach the discussion in "a spirit of fairness and concession."

Page 12.

John Martin, with red hair, who was charged with theft by Mrs. Mary Vincent because a clairvoyant told her a red-haired man was guilty, was set free.

Dr. C. B. Kelsey has asked the courts to put him back in the Faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School, from which he was removed on the charge of disloyalty.

A burglar was shot in the hand and caught after a lively chase through east side streets yesterday. Three of a gang of four were captured.

The Tubular Dispatch Company tried to begin the work of laying its pneumatic pipes on the bridge yesterday, but was stopped by the police. The question of its right to lay the pipes is in litigation.

Mayor Van Wyck discussed yesterday the city's finances with a delegation representing Brooklyn and Queens, who asked him to help them in having a bridge across Newtown Creek built.

President Vreeland expects to have the Fourth Avenue electric line ready for traffic down Centre Street to the Bridge by March 1. The Metropolitan Company has let contracts for power house equipment amounting to $600,000.

The local committee of 100 of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections organized yesterday, in preparation for the twenty-fifth annual session, to be held here in May. Joseph H. Choate was elected Chairman of the committee.

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HARDEN-HICKEY A SUICIDE.

The "Baron," Who Proclaimed Himself Dictator of Trinidad, Dies in a Texas Hotel.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 10.—"Baron" Harden-Hickey, better known as the "Prince of Trinidad," was found dead at the Pierson Hotel, in this city, to-day. Servants in the hotel discovered the body at noon, and the indications were that the Baron had died during the night from drugs taken with suicidal intent.

He left a letter addressed to his wife, at Corona, Cal., in which he said that he was going to die. He was married to a daughter of John H. Flagler of New York, the Standard Oil man, in 1891.

Many persons who knew "Baron" Harden-Hickey as the merry editor of Triboulet, in Paris, in 1885, will wonder whether, in taking his life, he followed the precepts laid down by himself in "Enthanasia." "Enthanasia" is a monologue on the cheerful art of committing suicide.

In the early eighties "Baron" Harden-Hickey appeared on the boulevards of Paris, coming from no one knew where. He seemed to have money, and soon got a collection of boulevardiers together and with them founded Triboulet, which treated all comic subjects in a serious vein and all serious subjects in a comic vein. The journal seemed to prosper and the "Baron" made friends and money. By birth he was evidently an Irishman, but he spoke French like a native.

In 1888 Triboulet suddenly stopped publication and the boulevards of Paris knew "Baron" Harden-Hickey no more. His disappearance created a great deal of talk for a time. In the Spring of 1894 there appeared in Paris, addressed to the boulevardiers, who had ceased to mourn for the "Baron," certain mysterious circulars announcing the accession to the throne of James I., Prince of Trinidad, who was no other than their old friend and comrade, "Baron" Harden-Hickey.

"James I." set forth very gravely that, having married the daughter of the well-known American millionaire, John H. Flagler, he was much improved in the eyes of society, with almost unlimited means at hand. In a yachting cruise he had stumbled upon the Island of Trinidad, which lies about 700 miles off the coast of Brazil. Not only, he said, was the island uninhabited, but it was unclaimed by any power. He therefore took possession, and proposed to have a military dictatorship. Several Central American republics recognized him as monarch of the island, and ordered their European representatives to inscribe Trinidad on their cards. The "Baron" and his scheme seemed to interest New York as well as Paris for a while.

In July and August, 1895, a great commotion was raised in Brazil from the discovery that the British ship Barracouta, on Jan. 3 of that year, had formally annexed the "principality" of the "Baron" to her Majesty's dominions. It appeared that the English had first taken possession of the island in 1700, but had since then allowed the claim to lapse. The seizure aroused some excitement in America, in the midst of which the "Baron" appealed to the United States to make his claim good. England simply wanted the island as an anchorage for a cable to South America. In January, 1896, the dispute between Brazil and England waxed hot and affairs seemed to be approaching a crisis. Brazil refused to arbitrate. But above the dispute of nations was heard the cry of the "Baron" appealing for recognition as James I. All became quiet when England decided that she didn't want the island after all.

Contract Laborer Must Go.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Albert Quarmley, a machinist who arrived here Monday on the steamer Waesland, will not be permitted to land, and must return to England. David Armitage & Son of Mirfield, England, manufacturers of boucle cloth, concluded to transfer their plant from England to Chester, Penn., and Quarmley was sent here to set up the machinery. He was to receive $12.50 a week for his work.

ZOLA'S COUNSEL SUCCEEDS

He Creates the Impression that a Secret Document Led to the Conviction of Dreyfus.

GEN. PELLIEUX ON THE STAND

His Long Statement Counteracted by the Skill of Zola's Counsel—Mme. Dreyfus Is Ill and Will Not Testify Again.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The examination of M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, was completed at to-day's session of the Assizes Court of the Seine, before which M. Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, are being tried, at the instigation of the Government, the former for writing and the latter for printing a letter reflecting upon the Esterhazy court-martial.

M. Trarieux said that while he was Minister of Justice he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair. He approved of M. Scheurer-Kestner's agitation of the matter.

When Commandant Fornizetti was called M. Delegorgue, the Presiding Judge, refused to allow him to be questioned regarding the Dreyfus case, and M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, announced that, owing to the action of the Court, he would abandon the examination of Commandant Fornizetti and Capt. Lebrun-Renaud and others, whom he only desired to question regarding the Dreyfus case.

Major Paty du Clam was called, and refused to reply to questions put to him relative to Mme. de Comminges. The Major also refused to reply to other questions, on the ground of "professional secrecy."

Gen. Gonse and Col. Henry gave explanations of the indiscretions of Col. Picquart, who had knowledge of some of the secret papers of the Ministry for War.

Major d'Ormescheville, Col. Maurel, and several members of the Dreyfus court-martial entered the witness stand, but the Presiding Judge refused to allow any question touching on the Dreyfus case, so M. Laborie abandoned their examination.

Gen. Pellieux in Talkative Mood.

The sitting was then temporarily suspended, and when it was resumed Gen. Pellieux, who was appointed to investigate the Dreyfus case, and upon whose report Major Count Esterhazy was court-martialed, was examined. Gen. Pellieux said he would tell the whole truth, and not plead "professional secrecy."

Gen. Pellieux, on the witness stand, said it was time the truth became known. He then proceeded to relate the story of the Esterhazy inquiry, and said M. Mathieu Dreyfus and M. Scheurer-Kestner saw him and both admitted they could not prove the charges against Major Esterhazy. Gen. Pellieux then indulged, amid applause, in an outburst against Col. Picquart, whom he accused of divulging an espionage affair to an outsider, exclaiming:

"Such conduct is shameful!"

Referring to the Bordoreau, the Colonel declared the alleged fac similes published were all fictitious.

As to the compromising letter sent to Major Esterhazy, which might raise suspicions that he had had shady relations with a foreign agent, Gen. Pellieux said:

"It is inconceivable that any one could be so naïve as to employ this method of correspondence in a matter of such gravity."

Gen. Pellieux here developed further indignation at the "inexcusable action of Col. Picquart in having Major Esterhazy's rooms burglared without authority of any kind. Col. Picquart admitted this," the witness continued, and, he added, "when the court-martial acquitted Major Esterhazy I was not astonished. I was proud of having contributed to the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which proves that in the French Army there are not two, but only one traitor!"

There was frantic applause as Gen. Pellieux, striking a patriotic attitude, enunciated his concluding words. Gen. Pellieux was about to refer to the Dreyfus case when the Presiding Judge gently interposed his usual veto and the Minister did not insist.

Zola and the "Veiled Lady."

M. Dupuy, the former Premier, was then called, and M. Laborie began to question him regarding the case of Dreyfus, which the Presiding Judge vetoed, whereupon M. Laborie announced that he would throw up the examination of M. Dupuy and other former Ministers, as the ruling of the Presiding Judge made it fruitless.

M. Thevenet, a former Minister of Justice, who was next examined, declared he could easily understand how M. Zola's mind was exercised by the "veiled lady" story. M. Zola, he added, had acted in good faith, for complete light had not been thrown upon this matter, and M. Zola's was not the only mind troubled.

M. Thevenet expressed satisfaction at the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which, he said, proved there were no traitors in the French Army; but he "boldly insisted" that complete light had not been cast upon this grave affair, which, he added, interested the whole of Europe. He further expressed regret that the Government had not spoken in order to restore tranquillity for the country. [Uproar in court and various cries.]

Continuing, M. Thevenet said he was astonished that the officers, instead of giving open testimony, should have taken refuge behind "professional secrecy."

M. Salle, a lawyer, followed M. Thevenet. The Presiding Judge immediately refused to allow questions to be put to him concerning the Dreyfus case, and a heated discussion between the Judge and M. Laborie ensued. The latter asked for a short adjournment in order to draw up a formal application that these questions be allowed.

When the hearing was resumed M. Laborie submitted the application referred to, M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Aurore, supporting him in a skillful manoeuvre. The latter asked that formal notice be taken of the fact that M. Salle, on the witness stand, "has not denied that he was aware, through a member of the court-martial, that a secret document was submitted to the court-martial."

The Court refused both applications; but M. Clemenceau, by this ingenious expedient of readinga question in the form of an application, practically obtained what he wanted.

The Court then adjourned.

Zola's Cause Quite Hopeless.

The excitement heightens daily over the outcome of the unequal conflict between two angry parties, one anxious that the chose jugée, whether legal or not, should remain intact, and the other that law and justice should be respected even at the expense of the chose jugée.

The latter party is a very small minority, in a strange and pathetic predicament; for, while, unless it can prove injustice in the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases, M. Zola must be condemned, the court will not allow him the means to prove the injustice. M. Laborie, therefore, is fighting to impress the jury with the unfairness of the whole proceedings, looking to the attitude of the general public on the case. However, it is evident he has a difficult task before him.

Compared with the wild tumult of the previous days, to-day's proceedings were calm even to dulness. The aspect of the court was little changed, though many ladies in bright, almost Springlike, toilets gave a touch of color to the scene.

The chief interest centred in Gen. Pellieux's statement. He spoke for twenty minutes with fluency and precision and was listened to in silence until he referred to the forgeries, when the audience indulged in tumultuous conflicting comments. His statements produced a profound impression which, however, was partially destroyed by M. Laborie's and M. Clémenceau's subsequent examination.

Another scene occurred after the evidence of Deputy de la Batut, whom Major Paty du Clam dubbed "a liar." Both men were brought before the Judge amid a frenzy of yells; but the matter ended without the expected duel.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the pertinacity with which M. Laborie forced to the witness bar prominent men, with a view of convincing the jury of the existence of a secret document. In addition to the Judges and officials of the court-martial that tried Dreyfus, no fewer than six members of the Dupuy Cabinet, including MM. Dupuy, Guerin, and Develle, were put upon the stand. All retired after saying nothing, the Judge refusing them permission to touch the Dreyfus case. The procession became mirthful, but M. Laborie gained his point. It is impossible not to be convinced that Dreyfus was convicted on a secret document.

There were some demonstrations on the streets this evening, but nothing serius oc-streets this evening, but nothing serious ocport of the case is telegraphed to Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a special dispatch from Paris, Mme. Dreyfus is so seriously ill, owing to worry, that she is unable to appear on the witness stand and, in any case, she refuses to furnish any further testimony.

WOMAN HIT BY A LIVE WIRE.

Mrs. Emily Taylor Narrowly Escapes Death at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard.

Mrs. Emily Taylor, a widow living at 116 West Sixty-first Street, was painfully shocked by a live electric wire at Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard last night. She had a narrow escape from death.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is making repairs in the underground trolley road at that point, and the men who work nights have erected a series of incandescent lamps that are fed from the underground trolley.

The wires connecting the trolley to the lamps for a brief distance run parallel with the tracks. Before reaching the poles on which the lamps are fastened, the wires cross the sidewalk. Mrs. Taylor alighted from a north-bound car and failed to see the wires. She slipped as she struck the walk, and in falling brushed one of the wires, breaking it. It rose as if endowed with life and coiled and sputtered about the prostrate woman. She was severely burned and received several shocks before picked up by Policemen Hathmaker and Gannon.

A doctor was called, and he found Mrs. Taylor in a serious condition. Her pulse was low, and she was almost on the verge of collapse. After a little work, however, the doctor succeeded in restoring her sufficiently to permit her removal home.

LEITER MOVING HIS WHEAT.

Reports of Heavy Shipments for Europe Cause a Strong and Active Market in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Confirmation of the news that the Leiter clique had contracted to move a large amount of its wheat holdings abroad was the overshadowing influence in wheat to-day. It made a strong and active market, and, helped by firm cables, resulted in an advance of nearly a cent in the May option. Wheat was not alone in the buoyancy. Corned moved up ¼c. and oats gained ⅜@½c.

Opening sales of May wheat, which closed yesterday at 95⅞@96, were made at 96¼@96⅜. The strength apparently came entirely from Liverpool. Private advices from the English market told of rapidly decreasing supplies. Soon after the opening May dropped to 96⅛@96¼ on realizing, then a slow advance started which carried the market up to 96½@96⅝, when another reaction occurred, May declining this time to 96⅜. Sellers were not without encouragement. Crop reports were very favorable. Kansas messages stating that the prospects there were the best ever known. The outlook in Michigan also was good. News from Argentine caused some hesitancy for a time. Broomhall estimated the Argentine shipping surplus at 32,000,000 bushels, and said he looked for shipments from that country to Europe this month of about 8,000,000 bushels. A report that between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels of flour had accumulated at New York was also influential in the second decline.

About 11 o'clock the market again became strong and decidedly active. An authoritative New York dispatch put the flour stocks there at not to exceed 160,000 barrels outside of that already contracted for shipment. Everything else was, however, entirely overshadowed by the cash news. Reports that Joseph Leiter had contracted to ship 500,000 bushels of wheat by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the Eastern seaboard which were circulated yesterday were confirmed to-day, and it was further ascertained that the wheat was going forward on a through rate to Europe. There were also rumors of other large lots to be moved out, half of it by rail, and these reports, though not entirely confirmed, were received with credence by traders.

By noon there was a big trade in the pit and prices under a general buying demand had advanced to 97@97⅛. Many of the early sellers were forced to buy back their lines. The price was well maintained at the top for some time, but offerings became freer late in the session and a reaction to 96⅞ took place, the market closing steady at that price.

CHICAGO FLOUR RATES CUT.

Illinois Central Makes a Reduction to All Points South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The war of flour rates, which, for the last few months has had this city for its centre, has now spread to include all the territory south of Chicago.

The low rates affect practically every point in the East, the Southeast, and the South, and indirectly points in the Southwest. Never before in the history of the the traffic has this commodity been carried at as low charges as at present.

Some months ago the proportional rate on flour from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago was reduced from 12 cents per hundred pounds to 10 cents. Then came a rate of 6 cents. To-day the Illinois Central gave notice that it would reduce its flour rates from Chicago to New Orleans, Memphis, Paducah, and other Southern cities on its line just 4 cents per hundred pounds.

WANAMAKER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Marion Lawrence of Toledo Invited to Take Charge of It.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Marion Lawrence of this city, Secretary of the Ohio Sunday School Association, has received an invitation from John Wanamaker and his pastor, Dr. Chapman, to assume charge of the Wanamaker Sunday school in Philadelphia. Mr. Lawrence says: "The offer is a most flattering one, and I am seriously considering the question of accepting it. They have offered me all that could be asked of any one. I have not yet fully decided."

Mr. Lawrence was entertained by Mr. Wanamaker recently during his trip to the East. Those who know him say that the selection is an admirable one.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Criticism of a Report Made by Col. Peter C. Haines.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 10.—The prosecution in the court-martial of Capt. Carter today heard evidence on the specifications of making false claims against the Government for the Atlantic Contracting Company. Judge Advocate Barr took possession of a large number of private memoranda of the accused officer against his will and introduced them in evidence.

The Judge Advocate then took up the charge that Capt. Carter had made a false statement to the Chief of Engineers in saying that excessive rentals were demanded from property owners on Hutchison's Island, when the Government was contemplating cutting off a portion of it in order to widen the river.

A report by Col. Peter C. Haines, who examined this work while Capt. Carter was away, contained the statement that excessive figures had been demanded. Mr. Blair suggested that Col. Haines might also be convicted on such testimony, but the Judge Advocate retorted that Col. Haines was not on trial.

SENATOR MURPHY REBUKED

A Resolution of Censure for His Silver Vote Passed by the Assembly.

NOT CALLED ON TO RESIGN

Mr. Weekes Amends His Resolution to Make It Conform to the One Introduced by Senator Brush —The Debate.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 79 to 63, adopted a resolution censuring United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., for supporting the Teller free silver resolution. Mr. Seligsberg, National Democrat, of New York, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. The resolution adopted was a substitute offered by Mr. Weekes for the one previously introduced by him. The preamble was unchanged, but the resolution was made to read as follows:

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of New York (the Senate concurring) that in view of the betrayal by said Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of the trusts reposed in him by the people of this State by voting as aforesaid to debase our currency and impair the credit of our country, we do hereby censure him for his course, and do hereby condemn his action in voting for said resolution."

This makes the resolution similar to the Brush resolution now pending in the Senate, which, while censuring Senator Murphy, does not ask for his resignation.

When Mr. Weekes moved that the rules of the House be suspended and that his resolution be taken up, most of the Democrats voted with the majority, the votes being 131 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Weekes began the debate. He said that having to ommence his argument was like compelling him to prove a fact that everybody agreed to. It was known that Senator Murphy had voted in favor of the Teller resolution. Mr. Weekes then went into an exhaustive résumé of the financial question, which appeared to have a depressing effect upon the minority, who, with the exception of five members, all left the chamber.

Mr. Weekes closed by declaring that the minority, supposed to be a friend of the poor, found an apt exponent of its policy in Assemblyman Oliver, holding a resolution of sympathy and a ton of coal in one hand and tearing the clothes off the poor man's back with the other. The action of Senator Murphy convicted the State of a policy of dishonor and bad faith.

Senator Murphy Defended.

Mr. Donnelly followed. He maintained that the State Legislature had as much right to interfere with the action of the United States Congress as it had with the acts of a foreign power. He deemed the resolution insulting and impertinent. Senator Murphy was an able and a clean leader before Mr. Weekes saw the light of day. It was a Democratic Legislature that had elected Senator Murphy. How could a Republican Legislature censure him for not following Republican principles? If this were to be the rule a United States Senator would have to change his vote and principles with every political change in a State Legislature.

Mr. Seligsberg said that the resolution brought up the question that had separated the National Democrats from the regular Democracy. As the only representative of the National Democratic Party in the Legislature he discussed the question at some length, saying in part:

"The senior Senator from this State has not acted with that consistency which would lead us to believe that his vote on the Teller resolution is the record of his own conscience and his conviction. When he entered the Senate he acted for years with the advocates of the gold standard. Then followed a time in which the Senator played the part of the disinterested, silent thinker, and now at last he has seen fit to join forces with the silverites.

An Indorsement of Free Silver.

"My friends on this side of the house will undoubtedly maintain that Senator Murphy's vote on the Teller resolution should not be construed as an indorsement on his part of free silver. In support of this defense of Senator Murphy's course it has been urged that the Teller resolution is simply declaratory of the present state of the law. I submit that this argument is untenable. While the Teller resolution as a matter of fact simply declares that the obligations of the United States are payable either in gold or silver according to law and the contract, the real object of the resolution goes much further. If it were simply declaratory of the present condition of the law, either the Senate or the House has displayed ignorance of the law, as the vote of the one body is in direct opposition to that of the other.

"The real gist of the Teller resolution is this: While hitherto the United States Government has paid its obligations in gold or its equivalent, in other words, while the Government has in the past returned to its creditors the equivalent of what it received, it is now proposed that Congress should declare that the Government may pay its creditors in silver. On this proposition the senior Senator from our State has seen fit to vote in the affirmative.

National Democratic Position.

"In the campaign of 1896 the National Democracy was compelled to make nominations of its own for every office connected with the administration of our National affairs. We still remain Democrats—nothing we desire more than a united Democracy, and we had hoped that the time for such a union was not far distant. We had thought that the people of the United States, and especially Democrats, could not be separated permanently on a question of honesty, and for that reason we were led to believe that the silver issue was dead and past.

"But it seems we shall not be allowed to return to the ranks of the Democracy. We certainly will never apply for readmission as long as the regular organization advocates an undemocratic policy, not consistent with honor and honesty. If the cry of repudiation is raised again, the National Democracy will do its duty as we did in 1896, and this even if we cannot expect to carry a single election district in the United States."

Many of the speeches were made on both sides of the question, and several Democratic members offered amendments, which were ruled out of order. These proposed amendments referred to the election of Senator Hanna, the former position of President McKinley on the silver question, the canal improvement expenditures, the recent town elections, which resulted favorably to the Democrats, and various other subjects. Speaker O'Grady left the chair to make a speech in support of the resolution and the discussion was closed by Mr. Nixon, who called for the previous question. The vote on the adoption of the resolution resulted: Ayes, 79; nays, 63.

RAILROAD MEN'S CONTRACTS.

Judge Dunne of Chicago Says They Can Waive Claims for Damages.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—In the suit of John D. Blank against the Illinois Central Railway for $50,000 for injuries he sustained while employed as American Express messenger, Judge Dunne to-day decided that contracts in which railway employes waive all claims for damages are legal. He held this view even where damages result from the gross negligence of the company. This is exactly contrary to the celebrated decision of Judge Taft of Ohio that such contracts are illegal.

Blank was hurt Jan. 15, 1896, and is now a helpless cripple. He signed the waiver on getting employment.

PITTSBURG'S GREAT FIRE.

Eleven Dead, Twenty-seven Missing, Nineteen Hurt, and the Money Loss Heavy.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—It is now known that eleven persons were killed by the explosions last night of ammonia and whisky in the cold storage plant of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, a six-story building occupying most of the block bounded by Pike Street and Mulberry Alley and Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. Twenty-seven persons are reported to be missing, and are supposed to be buried in the ruins, and nineteen are seriously injured.

Among the missing are George Newman, Fire Inspector of the Philadelphia Gas Company; Prof. James Hoxan, organist of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brushton, Penn.; Mrs. Mary McFadden and eight children, who lived in a house in Mulberry Alley, which is buried under the overthrown wall, and Jacob Booth and four companions, who are known to have been in a saloon in the alley, which is also buried.

The dead are: Police Lieut. A. J. Berry, John McHanna, William Scott, Jr., Stanley Stitz, John Dwyer, George Loveless, William Smith, Albert A. Wolf, Thomas Claffey, William L. Walehabenstein, and an unknown person, supposed to be John Scott, the youngest son of the President of the Chautauqua Ice Company.

The property loss is $1,500,000, on which there is insurance of $1,000,000. The heaviest losers are the Chautauqua Ice Company, owners of the building occupied by themselves and the Union Storage Company, $275,000 on building, machinery, &c.; W. A. Hoeveler & Co., loss on building, $75,000; Economy Distilling Company, loss on 8,000 barrels of whisky, $750,000; Monongahela Textile Company, wool dealers, 125,000 pounds of wool; Collins Cigar Company, twenty-five car loads of tobacco; W. H. Williams, twenty car loads of sugar. The G. W. Schmidt Company, and W. J. Friday Company lost large quantities of whisky in bond. Other large losses are those of the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Patrick McGraw & Co., Allegheny Wool Company, American Cereal Company, Dilworth Brothers, and Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co. It is impossible to obtain an idea of the distribution of the insurance, but it is known that Pittsburg and Allegheny companies have suffered very severely. The heaviest actual loss will fall on the smaller concerns, which had goods on storage. Hundreds of these had little or no insurance. The larger concerns are fairly well covored.

The fire was discovered at 7:55 last night on the fourth floor of the part of the building on Pike Street, near Thirteenth, occupied by the Union Storage Company. The buildings were divided by three fire walls, the openings in which were closed by heavy iron doors. The smoke in the section where the fire was was so dense that nobody could live in there a moment, and there was no way to get water on the flames from outside. The firemen threw water at random and battered frantically at the iron doors three hours. At 11 o'clock the fire suddenly burst through the roof and streamed a hundred feet above it, lighting all that part of the city. At this people in surrounding streets began a stampede from their houses, carrying what they could in their arms.

Just at this time the first great explosion occurred. Everybody inside the fire lines was knocked down by the concussion. The walls of the big building crashed down in all directions. Other explosions followed at irregular intervals for half an hour, some of the tanks containing ammonia for the manufacture of ice, others of whisky, and after each a new section of wall toppled. The police and firemen stuck to their work gallantly, but were bewildered by the constant development of danger and occurrence of disaster in new directions.

The fire spread from the storage warehouse to McCallup & Co.'s grain and feed house, on Pike Street, and to a number of other buildings on the same street, including a large four-story house occupied by a grocery company. All of these were destroyed.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the fire was under control: the work of taking out the dead and injured was immediately begun. It is yet in progress to-night, and a dozen streams of water are being poured on the ruins. Progress is necessarily very slow.

Mayor Ford has issued a public letter asking aid for the families of the killed and injured, and for those living whose homes have been destroyed.

THE SHOOTING OF BARRIOS.

Minister Hunter Says He Was Instantly Killed While Walking with Two Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The official confirmation of the assassination of President Barrios came to-day to the State Department in the following cable from Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, dated yesterday:

"President Barrios was shot and instantly killed last night at 8 o'clock while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin, while attempting to escape, was immediately killed by the President's staff. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, temporarily the constitutional successor, has has been peaceably installed. All quiet."

ALERT'S MARINES RE-EMBARKED.

Commander Loutze Says Matters Are Still Unsettled at San Jose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Commander Loutze of the United States cruiser Alert at San José, Nicaragua, has cabled the Navy Department that he has recalled to the ship the force of marines and sailors landed two days ago at that place to protect the American Consulate during the conflict between the Government forces and the insurgents. Matters are reported to be still in an unsettled condition at San José.

A NEW PENSION SCHEME.

Indiana Men Want All ex-Union Soldiers to Get $1 a Day.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 10.—At a meeting of Stillwell Post, G. A. R., at Colfax Wednesday night, by a unanimous vote it was decided to call a meeting of the ex-Union soldiers of this Congressional district to nominate a candidate for Congress pledged to introduce and work for the passage of a bill providing for the pensioning of all Union soldiers at $1 a day.

Resolutions also were adopted providing for steps to make a National organization along these lines.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Wednesday night in Oklahoma has moved to Wisconsin, causing rain or snow in the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. It has grown warmer in the Atlantic States and North Dakota and colder in the lower Missouri and Red River of the South Valleys. The storm will move in a north-northeast direction, and will cause rain, which will be followed by clearing weather in the lake regions. There will be rain followed by fair weather in the Mississippi Valley, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Mississippi Valley. Warm, fair weather will continue in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	35	37
6 A. M.	31	33	37
9 A. M.	34	36	42
12 M.	34	51	48
4 P. M.	35	57	56
6 P. M.	34	55	54
9 P. M.	33	53	50
12 P. M.	31	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1897	32¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 33 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M., was .86 and 8 P. M. .67.

MINISTER DE LOME IS OUT

His Resignation Promptly Accepted by the Spanish Cabinet, but the Press Is Embittered.

METHODS OF CUBANS RESENTED

The Incident Expected in Diplomatic Circles to Have an Important Bearing on Cuban Affairs—Gen. Woodford Guarded.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, held to-day under the Presidency of the Queen Regent, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, read a dispatch from Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, saying that the published letter to Señor Canalejas was written by him, and that his position, consequently, had become untenable, and he begged the Government to accept his resignation. The Cabinet decided to accept the resignation of Señor Dupuy de Lome, and the Ministers subsequently met and decided to telegraph to Señor de Lome accepting his resignation and intrusting the First Secretary with the conduct of the current affairs of the legation.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and other members of the Cabinet state publicly that the de Lome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy, competent to conduct the commercial negotiations, will be selected.

All the comments on the subject bitterly denounce the "business of stealing and publishing a private letter."

After the Cabinet Council, the Premier, Señor Sagasta, said that Señor Dupuy de Lome had "bravely" admitted the authorship of the letter.

For some time past, the authorities here have been taking extra precautions in guarding the residence of the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, which is on the outskirts of the city. On Sunday the guard was reinforced by twenty-four men, and the Heraldo says that even this was not considered sufficient. All day long additional precautions were adopted, evidently under the impression that public order might be disturbed. Therefore, a number of mounted Civil Guards were posted in the vicinity. Thereupon, the Heraldo asks whence the necessity for these precautions, since Madrid has offered absolutely not a single symptom of justifying such measures.

DEMAND FOR DE LOME'S RECALL.

He May Quit Washington Without Formal Leavetaking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The State Department this morning gave out for publication a statement concerning the cablegram sent yesterday to Gen. Woodford, the Minister to Madrid, in reference to the de Lome letter. The statement is as follows:

"There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish Minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the Minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the President of the United States of such character as to end the Minister's usefulness as a representative of his Government in this country. Gen. Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the Minister of State that the immediate recall of Mr. Dupuy de Lome is expected by the President."

Up to the close of office hours the State Department had not heard from Mr. Woodford with reference to the de Lome matter, it was said. However, there was no disposition to question the correctness of the report of the Spanish Cabinet's action upon his resignation, and the opinion is entertained that the matter is now practically settled. It is believed that when Mr. Woodford is heard from it will be in the shape of a message saying that the Spanish Government expresses regret at the incident; that the resignation of Mr. Dupuy de Lome makes it unnecessary to go further in the direction of the request of the President for his recall, and announces that the First Secretary of the Legation will conduct its business in Washington until another Minister is named

Under the peculiar circumstances existing, the ceremony attending the departure of the Spanish Minister is attended with much doubt. It is usual when a foreign representative leaves the country for him to be received in formal audience at the White House, when an exchange of well wishes takes place between him and the President. It is hardly expected that this formality will be observed in the present case, owing to the personal aspects of the incident.

In cases that approach this in most respects the Minister has usually allowed his letters of recall to be presented by his successor. Señor Muruaga, who was Señor Dupuy de Lome's predecessor, left Washington suddenly on leave of absence shortly after the appearance in a newspaper of an interview in which he criticised our Government. He did not return to Washington, but Señor Dupuy de Lome appeared with the letters of recall of his predecessor and letters accrediting himself as his successor. So that there is precedent for a failure on the part of the retiring Minister to take formal leave of our officials. It is said at the State Department that there is no time limit within which Mr. Dupuy de Lome must leave Washington, and, being now only a private Spanish citizen, he may take a reasonable time to arrange his affairs here without calling for criticism.

The de Lome letter has already attracted the attention of foreign Governments, and appears to be regarded by them as an important factor in the general Cuban question. Some of the foreign Ministers at Washington have advised their Governments fully on the occurrence. These advices were misleading at the outset, for members of the Diplomatic Corps assumed that the letter was a forgery, and some advices conveyed this view of the case. Now that its genuineness has been established, the facts have been sent to most of the foreign capitals. No incident in recent days has caused such a sensation in the ranks of the Diplomatic Corps. There is universal regret among the Ambassadors and Ministers who have been brought into close social relations with Señor de Lome. It has also aroused a keen discussion as to the right of criticism which a Minister can indulge in, under the seal of a private letter. While there is no general consensus of opinion among diplomatic authorities, yet many of them take the view that it is not only a right, but a duty, for a Minister to present every detail, even of a personal nature, which in his judgment may aid in a correct understanding of a case. A distinction is made by them between official and personal letters.

THE PRESIDENT NOW SATISFIED.

Acceptance of Senor de Lome's Resignation Ends the Incident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In view of the news from Madrid of the acceptance of the resignation of the Spanish Minister, it may be stated that our Government is not disposed to split hairs over the method of the offending Minister's retirement. In other words, it is not concerned as to whether he resigns or is recalled, so long as he leaves the capital. It is true that the exact language of the message sent by the State Department to Mr. Woodford indicated the President's desire that the Minister be recalled, but the language was used as the most proper for such an occasion, and must not be taken to mean that the President is disposed to go further than is necessary in the pursuit of Mr. Dupuy de Lome, now no longer an official of the Spanish Government representing it at Washington, but simply a Spanish citizen.

lingering at the capital only long enough to pack up and remove his effects.

The Madrid news cablegram was communicated to the Spanish Minister, and was his first knowledge that action had been taken by the Cabinet and Queen. The acceptance of the resignation was fully expected, and occasioned no surprise or change of plans. The effect of the acceptance is to close Señor Dupuy de Lome's services as Spanish Minister at Washington. The future status of Señor de Lome is a matter of doubt. One of two courses is open to his Government: A recall to Spain or a transfer to another diplomatic post. A recall without designation to another post would leave him in the ranks of the Diplomatic Service, on waiting orders. This is the position of Señor Muruaga, who preceded de Lome here. In case it is desired to transfer him to another post, there are a number of important Spanish embassies and legations available. In some quarters, it is thought that the sentiment of the Spanish people would approve a transfer of this character, but it is believed to be more probable that the Spanish Government will wait until the strain of the incident is over before deciding the future of its retiring Minister. This is the more likely, since Señor de Lome belongs to the Conservative Party, which is now out of power.

The action of the Cabinet in designating the first Secretary as Chargé d'Affaires leaves a question as to whether Señor Pablo Soler, or Señor Dubosc will be in temporary charge, both having rank as First Secretaries. It had been understood that Pablo Soler would be named, but at the legation is was said nothing definite could be stated until the official notification from Spain was received.

Señor de Lome is acting on the presumption that his services are closed and is preparing his household for departure. No time has been fixed for his leaving. The termination of his official work may come to-morrow, or possibly may be deferred still longer. For the present he continues to exercise his functions as Minister. On his being relieved the First Secretary of the legation, Señor Pablo Soler, most probably will be Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. The latter has had long experience in diplomacy, and at one time was confidential secretary to the late Premier of Spain, Señor Canovas. It is not expected that the service as Chargé will be more than temporary, as a new Minister, chosen from Premier Sagasta's Liberal adherents, is expected to be named at an early day.

MADRID PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The papers all discuss the de Lome incident this morning and the possible successor of the retiring Minister at Washington. La Correspondencia de Español mentions Señor Muruaga, but says it is believed that nothing has as yet been decided. El Heraldo de Madrid deplores the incident, but remarks:

"Here we are obliged to endure not confidential complaints like Señor de Lome's, but attacks and accusations of every kind, in American official documents and in Congress, upon our country, Generals, Government, and even our highest representatives of State."

El Correo recognises that Señor de Lome's position became untenable when the letter was published.

El Epocha says:

"Señor de Lome's resignation having been accepted, the international question disappears. Nevertheless the Cuban insurgents have succeeded in chasing from Washington a representative of Spain who has always displayed great zeal to prevent filibustering expeditions, but they have done so by tricks only employed by the clients of penitentiaries."

Correspondencia Militar says: "The Government should not have accepted Señor de Lome's resignation. The American attitude is offensive and humiliating to Spain."

El Correo Español, the Carlist organ, says: "Events precipitate themselves, and we are at the beginning of the end of our respect for the United States."

La Nacional, the Weylerist organ, reproaches the Government for yielding to the exigencies of Washington and adds: "The Americans have become our lords and masters."

LONDON NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The St. James's Gazette commenting upon the De Lome incident, says:

"Señor De Lome has resigned, and it was the right course, whether he wrote or did not write the letter, but the incident is bound to make unpleasantness between the two Governments and add to the chances of trouble about Cuba, which are by no means so few as certain authorities profess to believe."

The Times this morning, in an editorial echoing the views of its New York correspondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, says:

"It is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career should have been terminated by an act of the basest treachery. Señor de Lome has long been the object of profound detestation to the Cuban ring, because he frustrated their deep-laid plots.

"Honest men, whether in America or in England, must regard with contempt too profound for words a party which sinks to such methods of warfare.

"That party is doubtless exulting in its success, but it cannot abolish the good work Señor de Lome has actually accomplished. It must be recorded to President McKinley's credit that, although he might excusably feel personal resentment, he has refused to exaggerate the incident in any way. This has greatly disappointed the Cuban ring."

The New York correspondent of The Standard says: "President McKinley was the coolest man in Washington, and almost exaggerated the slightness of the personal offense in order to steady raging Congressmen."

The Standard editorially says:

"The responsibility for preventing the affair reaching a dangerous phase appears to lie wholly with Spain. The sympathy of observers will be with President McKinley rather than with Señor de Lome, whose letter shows that he is destitute of the qualities required by his profession. We confess we should like to know the facts as to the alleged theft of the letter, whose opportune production looks suspicious. But if its use were designed to hasten the crisis, the designers seem to have gained nothing beyond a change of Ministers."

The New York correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Señor de Lome was sometimes troublesome, on account of his disposition to assume a high manner over Cuban affairs, but he usually subsided when he found it unsuccessful. A less tactful successor may precipitate a crisis, for the situation is full of dangerous elements, but trouble may be avoided if President McKinley holds the affair completely in his own hands."

The Morning Post says editorially:

"The Cuban Junta has quite unconsciously done President McKinley a considerable service. Amid the breakdown of his fiscal policy and the gloomy prophecies as to the coming elections, the de Lome letter is a happy discovery. It enables the Cabinet to assume an air of outraged dignity and to insist upon reparation from Spain without in any way committing itself on the general question of Cuban politics.

"The letter was quite natural for Señor de Lome to send, and the impetuous and high-handed proceedings of the Washington Government form another illustration of the total contempt for good manners which characterizes the State Department. In this case their energy is stimulated by the opportunity to please the rabble of their party without actually provoking Spain to declare war."

The Daily Telegraph editorially censures Señor de Lome's "injudicious and ill-timed letter."

LA LUCHA CONDEMNS DE LOME.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—La Lucha, commenting upon the de Lome affair, says: "At various times during past years we have said that Señor Dupuy de Lome is not the man Spain needs at this moment in Washington. In spite of this, the most prominent Madrid politicians have not thought so."

La Lucha adds: "We have reliable information to the effect that the letter attributed to Señor de Lome was intercepted before it was delivered to Señor Canalejas. It was rolling about the world before arriving at the Journal and Advertiser office. Other things are said which will be cleared up in time and cause considerable astonishment."

The publication of the news as to Señor de Lome's letter produced a profound sensation in Havana. In political and military circles, at the theatres, and in the coffee houses it was the theme of eager discussion. Not for a long time has any piece of news been the subject of such widespread and absorbing attention. In all circles the letter is pronounced "indiscreet."

Señor Muruaga is considered as likely to succeed Señor de Lome.

HISTORY OF DE LOME'S LETTER.

It was admitted at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the State Department was informed of the de Lome letter several days before it was given out for publication, and it was said that owing to this fact and the consequent opportunity for establishing its authenticity, the department had been enabled to take immediate action.

According to persons at the Junta, the letter had been shown to Consul Gen. Lee before it was brought to this country, in order that he might notify the State Department.

The man who procured the letter is now in the United States, but it was not he that brought the letter here. It came in the custody of a trustworthy messenger, and no time was lost in getting it here.

Horatio S. Rubens, the Junta's legal counsel, said yesterday that the letter had been here some time. It was further learned yesterday that the original of the letter was taken to Washington by Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma several days ago, but owing to the circumstances under which it had been obtained, the department could not well make use of it. The publication of the letter, of course, made official action possible.

Mr. Rubens said that he could not give a detailed account as to the procuring of the letter, for obvious reasons, but it was taken from the desk in the room of the hotel in which Señor Canalejas was stopping, and the envelope was left as a blind.

The letter was not given out for publication, Mr. Rubens said till its genuineness was established by evidence that was conclusive.

"I would have been a blathering idiot," he said, "to have made it public without such proof. I don't know just what would have become of me, to say nothing of the effect on the cause of Cuba."

Then Mr. Rubens said: "I think attention may now be properly called to the contents of the letter aside from its personal attack on the President. It attacks our people as a whole, our press, our Senate; it follows up the Spanish idea that we are merely a nation of barterers, whose good will can be bought by trade concessions; it, in effect, ridicules our diplomacy, and its allusion to the President as being weak shows the Spanish estimate of its own influence in Washington in delaying action on the Cuban question.

"Besides, it shows that the autonomist regime is a mere farce; substantially admits the failure of both autonomy and military campaigns in Cuba, and says that when something great is done Spain is lost. He admits the weakness of the Spanish position when toward the end he alludes to 'poor Spain.'

"If this is the estimate of a man who has lived in this country with intimate social and official relations, what can be the estimate of other Spaniards?"

Regarding the charge that the translation of the letter was not correct, Mr. Rubens said that if it erred it did so on the safe side. The language of the original was stronger than that of the translation. Getting out a lexicon, he looked up some of the questioned words.

"The word 'groseria,' which the translation gave as 'coarseness,' means 'grossness' or 'shameless in word or action'; 'politicastro,' translated as 'low politician,' means 'politicaster,' which Webster defines as 'a petty politician' or 'a pretender to politics'; the word 'poblachero' means one who tries to influence the 'poblacho'—the rabble or mob, and we gave it 'catering to the rabble.'"

Referring to the recall or resignation of de Lome, Mr. Rubens said that an acceptance of his resignation by the Spanish Government meant an admission that he was intolerable, while it at the same time indorsed his sentiments.

"The letter proves false," said he, "everything Spain has said as to autonomy, and shows that its policy in dealing with the United States has been one of misrepresentation. Its reference to a commercial treaty and the necessity of sending a representative here takes the letter outside the pale of personal correspondence and makes it official."

Asked if he had any idea who Señor de Lome's successor would be, Mr. Rubens said that it would be difficult to find a Spaniard of prominence who has not adversely criticised the United States.

Arturo Baldasano, the Spanish Consul, refused yesterday to submit to an interview.

SPAIN'S DUPLICITY APPARENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Unofficial persons express regret that the President did not send his passports to Mr. de Lome before giving him an opportunity to offer his resignation to his Government. As he is no longer an officer, it is held that he cannot be dealt with officially.

Among Senators who have had time to read his letter much interest is expressed in those parts of it which set forth Spanish hopes and fears about Cuba. The hopelessness of the Spanish cause, dependent, as Señor de Lome makes it appear, upon the success of the Spanish Ministry and its agents to hoodwink the Government of the United States until a great military success has been achieved, opened the eyes of men who have been inclined to regard the effort to grant autonomy with favor, and to believe that Spain was honestly inclined to win over the Cubans by that experiment, and reveals the real intention in such a way as to make it difficult for de Lome's successor to establish anew the relations that existed before the intercepted letter uncovered the true Spanish position.

One State Department officer said this afternoon that the Administration would look for a disavowal of the utterances of Señor de Lome as affecting pending negotiations for a reciprocity agreement. Unless the apparent insincerity of the Spanish Government is disavowed, the United States cannot decently continue to talk about reciprocity if that talk is to be indulged in by Spain simply as a fashion of whiling away the time and diverting attention from the lack of military success which de Lome considers so essential to the maintenance of the control of Cuba.

The material points of the de Lome letter are sure to be discussed in Congress after the question of offense to the Administration is disposed of. Congress will not stay "paralyzed" because Señor de Lome describes it as "paralyzed," and the President will have some difficulty in preventing the passage of impulsive or resentful resolutions, provoked by de Lome's revelations of Spanish duplicity.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—When inquiries were made at the Spanish Legation to-day as to how the letter reached the hands of the Cuban Junta, it was said that the statements made by the junta as to Señor Canalejas receiving the letter were absolutely false. Private inquiries, it was stated, had been made through a New York gentleman, which had disclosed that Canalejas never saw the letter. This inquiry was sent by cable direct to Canalejas, now at Madrid, and he was asked if he had ever received a letter of the character described. To this Señor Canalejas answered that he never received the letter and knew nothing of its contents; that if he had received it he would have made an answer to the letter.

There has never been an acknowledgment or an answer from Canalejas. After this statement direct from Canalejas, the Spanish authorities regard it as plain that the letter was stolen in transit, and that the reports of Canalejas receiving it and reading to to Dr. Congosto are fabrications intended to cover up the plan by which the letter was abstracted. The fact that the envelope is not produced is taken as another evidence that the letter was taken in transit, as the envelope would have disclosed the postmarks, with the time of sending and receipt, both in this country and Havana, if it ever reached the latter place.

SENOR DE LOME'S CAREER.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome has been in the diplomatic service of his country from youth. When only eighteen years of age, in 1869, he became honorary attaché to the Foreign Minister in Madrid. While filling the duties of this office without compensation, he devoted his leisure to the study of international law, and received his degree in that department of the University of Madrid in 1872; a few months later he passed with honor the competitive examination of the Foreign Office, and was admitted to the corriere or the diplomatic profession. He ranked high as a linguist, as a mathematician, and as a student of the common law of nations.

After spending a year in Paris on leave, he was appointed Third Secretary and Counselor to the Spanish Legation in Tokio, and two years later was transferred to Brussels. He was promoted to be Second Secretary at Montevideo in 1877; thence he was ordered to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, in 1880.

A year later he was appointed Second Secretary to the Embassy in Paris. He stayed there for one year, and then received his first appointment to the United States, coming as First Secretary to the Washington Legation. Later on he was ordered to Berlin in the same capacity, and then served a term in the Madrid Foreign Office, after which, in 1887, he went as Spain's delegate, with the rank of Minister Resident, to the London international sugar conference. After the conference, still with the same rank, he was ordered to Montevideo. He returned to Spain in 1891 as chief of the commercial section in the Foreign Office. In February, 1892, he was elected to the Cortes from his native district of Albaida, in Valencia. In this year he was also appointed a Commissioner for the general revision of the commercial treaty.

He came to America a second time toward the end of 1892 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He was succeeded by Muruago in 1895, and appointed Commissioner General from Spain to the World's Fair. In 1895 he was returned to his former place as Minister in Washington. He has traveled extensively in the United States, and has many friends in the social world, where he has been a general favorite. His ancestors on his father's side are French, and until recently he wrote his name as his relatives across the Pyrenees from Spain write it—"de Lome."

CUBANS DYING OF HUNGER.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 10.—Major George L. Donald, Jr., has a letter from Walter Barker, Consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, which says:

"I counted to-day three dead bodies on the streets. Another was lying in the plaza (market). All died of starvation.

"The Alcalde stated yesterday that 6,000 reconcentrados in this city were starving.

"The relief fund voted by Congress is exhausted and now American citizens are in the same plight as the reconcentrados."

AMERICANS AT MATANZAS.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—H. E. Teachou, Vice President of the Home Savings Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; James W. Hill, President of the Commercial Bank; J. Beyer, a merchant, and L. F. Ross of Livingston, Ill., arrived at Matanzas yesterday for the purpose of visiting the country.

Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Communications, Posts, and Telegraphs, took the oath of fidelity in the presence of Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day.

The Admiral and other officers of the French cruiser Dubourdieu, accompanied by the French Consul, have visited and welcomed Capt. Gen. Blanco.

THE YACHT BUCCANEER'S FINE.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Government has offered to remit the fine of $500 imposed upon the American yacht Buccaneer for "breaking the Naval Department regulations" on condition that she will not return to Cuba.

Her owner has instructed his Captain to give bond for the fine under protest, and not to accept the conditions offered. The Buccaneer will probably sail to-day.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN A DUEL.

Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and Lieut. Scheitz Both Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a duel has taken place between Prince Frederic Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and Lieut. Scheitz, both officers of the Hussars. Both men were wounded.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander T. F. Jewell, United States Navy, and Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

HOLLAND—Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago, and Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Robert S. Peabody, Boston, and Josiah Quincy, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—N. R. Averill, United States Army.

PLAZA—Alfred Walter, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—John P. Wetherill, Philadelphia, and John W. Gates, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Fear, handkerchiefs; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, cloaks and underwear; Morton House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; J. F. O'Connell, white goods and linens; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 105 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Meier represents; C. E. Wiggington, house furnishing goods; I. Solomon, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph Mo.; C. W. Scott, silks, dress goods, and velvets; Everett House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks; M. A. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Ellis, Ruddy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, furnishing goods and carpets, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, The, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Flanagan, notions; 108 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Exstein, I., & Co., Sherman, Texas; J. Exstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hill, dress goods; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, dress trimmings, laces, and embroideries; Sinclair House.

Gostron, J. Z., Houston, Texas; notions and millinery; New York Hotel.

Garvin, M. J., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. J. Garvin, furnishing goods and carpets; St. George Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Weil, fancy goods, gloves, and upholstery goods, 28 Howard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horne & Ward, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. A. Horne, notions and jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutton, McLean & Co., Shelbyville, Tenn.; W. R. Hutton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, millinery; D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Price, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Henvenreich Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; C. Henvenreich, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Illig, J. C., & Brother, Reading, Penn.; G. A. Gehring, ribbons and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Crowley, buttons; J. Lamb, hosiery; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; B. Strauss, upholstery goods, carpets, and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Anderson, silks and velvets; 96 Spring Street; Grand Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lynch, J., & Co., Uniontown, Penn.; J. Lynch, clothing; Hoffman House.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Sumish, millinery; M. Schloss, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

May, D., & Co., Denver, Col.; D. May, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. McCready, laces and fancy goods; 454 Broome Street.

McDonough, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

notions and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Johnson, gloves; 45 Lispenard St.; Morton House.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. Floecker, dress goods, silks and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Macpherson, Edward, & Co., Springfield, Ill.; A. B. Macpherson, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Parker-Lowe Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; E. H. Lowe, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous, Mitchell & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; E. A. Roberts, dry goods; 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. Matthews, notions and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenwald, E., & Co., Las Vegas, N. M.; C. Rosenwald, notions and furnishing goods, 640 Broadway; Belvidere House.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rieke, W. H., & Sons, Paducah, Ky.; William Rieke, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces and embroideries; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, dry goods; 454 Broome Street.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. A. Whitem, laces and embroideries; Gerlach Hotel.

Selz Brothers, Baltimore Md.; I. Selz, prints and ginghams; Hotel Marlborough.

Stumpf & Stumpf, Uniontown, Penn.; C. E. Stumpf, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shakman, L. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. A. Shakman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. P. Larkin, prints and ginghams; 55 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 407 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Umstadter, M., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. Umstadter, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Walker, D. N., & Co., Union City, Tenn.; D. N. Walker, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Hills, upholstery goods, 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. H. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 10.—The plant of the Enterprise Brewing Company was almost wholly burned to-night. Loss, $40,000.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 10.—A fire in the coal pockets of the Providence Coal Company this morning caused a loss estimated at $50,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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NEW YORK JEWELERS DINE

Twenty-third Annual Banquet of the Association Held at Delmonico's.

CHEERS FOR A GOLD STANDARD

Applause and Hisses for President McKinley—Ex-Congressman Bynum's Views on the Money Question—Addresses by Simeon Ford and W. F. King.

The New York Jewelers' Association had its twenty-third annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. Nearly 200 members and guests were present. In the absence of President George W. Shiebler, kept at home by sickness, Vice President F. H. Larter presided and acted as toastmaster. The guests included J. Franklin Ford, President W. F. King of the Merchants' Association, W. D. Bynum, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, F. W. Wurster, and W. P. Williams.

Letters of regret were received from Grover Cleveland, Attorney General Griggs, Charles L. Tiffany, ex-Mayor Strong and others. Mr. Tiffany wrote:

> I thank you most cordially for the very kind invitation to your twenty-third anniversary banquet, and although a due regard for my advanced age and health forbids me to participate, the announcement of the annual recurrence of your dinner is always fraught with pleasurable memories of home reunions, and while reveries of their fond recollections are passing before me my thoughts will be with you and in spirit I will drink to your health.

"Auld Lang Syne" was sung after three cheers had been given for Mr. Tiffany, and then H. B. Dominick called for three cheers for Grover Cleveland, the "protector of our currency," and they were given with a will. At the call of Ludwig Nissen a like compliment was paid to President McKinley. Later in the evening, however, when a second demand was made for cheers for McKinley it was received with more hisses than cheers.

This was the menu:

Oysters.
Chablis.
Soups
Consomme Brunoise with quenelles.
Bisque of Lobster.
Sherry.
Side Dishes.
Timbales a l'ecarlatte.
Fish.
Aiguillettes of Salmon, Mariniere fashion.
Cucumbers, Persillade Potatoes.
Chablis.
Remove.
Filet of Beef, Montebello style.
French Peas.
St. Estephe.
Entrees.
Breast of Chicken, Chasseur fashion.
French Peas with Lettuce.
Terrapin Maryland.
Sherbet Delice.
Veuve Clicquot "Brut."
Veuve Clicquot, Yellow Label.
Roast.
Redhead Duck.
Terrine of Foies Gras with Jelly.
Lettuce Salad.
Pommard.
Sweets.
Seymour Apples.
Pyramids.
Fancy Ice Cream.
Fruit. Cakes.
Cheese.
Liqueurs.
Coffee.

Mr. Larter, in his introductory address, said he felt sure that the hard times had gone never to return, and somebody called to the orchestra in the music gallery to play "Hard Times Come Again No More." The leader misunderstood the demand, and played "There'll Be a Hot Time." Because of the absence of Ex-Mayor Strong, who was to have taken W. J. Hendrick's place in replying to the toast, "The Ladies," the toast was drunk in silence, and then Mr. Bynum was introduced to speak on "A Single Standard of Value Measure."

Mr. Bynum's Speech.

He spoke at length on the necessity of a gold standard and said:

"What then are the essentials of a sound monetary system? First and above every consideration it must be so constructed that the term 'dollar,' wherever it may appear, whether in a bond of the Government, upon the face of a banknote; in a bill of exchange; in a promissory note, in every contract and obligation between individuals, or upon the pages of a ledger in an open account, shall mean a certain, definite, fixed, and unquestionable measure of value. [Prolonged applause.]

"If there be the least suspicion that the standard may be changed the whole superstructure of credit, based upon it, will tremble at the slightest evidence of a disturbance.

"The business interests of the country, so long as the present system continues, will be subject to disturbance from every influence that threatens a change of policy. The recurrence of elections; the introduction of unfriendly measures in either branch of Congress; a balance of trade requiring an exportation of gold, may at any time seriously affect business; and yet we wonder why it is that capital is timid and why labor is not wholly employed.

"Our first duty, then, is not simply more firmly to establish the gold standard, but to implant it, by the force of sound logic and convincing argument, so deeply and so immovably in the minds and in the consciences of the people that no man dare assail it.

"With all doubts as to the safety of the standard removed, our system of currency must be so reformed as to enable the people of every section of the country, under proper safeguards, to obtain an ample supply of sound circulation. It will be impossible to protect a stable standard of value for any great length of time, unless we so reform our financial system as to remedy the evils and remove the cause of discontent in the agricultural districts. No fact has been more clearly demonstrated by the operations of the present system than that the Government cannot supply the people with a currency possessing all the qualities essential to the requirements of the varied interests and localities of the whole country. A central power of issue, even under the most favorable plan of distribution, can never be made responsive in districts remote from financial centres.

"I realize, perhaps, better than most of you the herculean task of accomplishing this reform. It can only be done with the united support of that great conservative, but irresistible power, when once aroused—the business interests of the country. The business men can no longer afford to yield to others the direction and management of public affairs, and the sooner they realize that their private as well as public interests are at stake, the easier will be the task and the quicker the agony will be over."

Mr. Bynum's address was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close three cheers were given for the speaker and three for a gold standard.

Mr. Ford Talks About Guests.

Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel responded for "Our Guests." He said:

"In selecting a hotel keeper to reply to the toast 'Our Guests' I think your committee has shown great sagacity. I have made a study of guests for years, and, if they have any curves which I am not on to, I should be pleased to have my attention drawn to them. I presume the committee expected me to talk about its guests, and not my guests, but I believe business comes before pleasure.

"It is said that the word 'guest' comes form the Saxon 'gist,' which means a stage of rest in a journey.' Webster says a guest is 'a stranger who comes from a distance and takes his lodgings at a place.' I meant to have told you the definition given in the Century Dictionary, but when I came to look for the volume in our hotel library I found that some guest of a literary turn of mind had carried it away as a souvenir of his visit to the metropolis.

"Mr. Raines thinks a guest is a traveler who comes to a hotel from way back, accompanied by a yearning for reform, a hair trunk with his initials graven thereon in brass nails, and a rooted aversion to the use of stimulants on the Sabbath. Our Police Justices hold that a guest is one who on week days craves a meal of several courses, but who on Sunday is content to dine on a petrified Raines law sandwich with rum on the side.

"The question whether a man who at brief intervals dashes up to a hotel free lunch and hastily absorbs pigs' feet with a wooden spoon, thereby constituting himself a guest, has not yet been adjudicated by our higher courts. If this burning question is decided in the affirmative, I shall boldly claim to have entertained more guests this year than ever before. But whatever the definition of a guest may be, we hotel men know that of late years he has become a shy bird, easily taking fright, difficult to approach or ensnare, and therefore hard to make a study of.

Nansen's Stout Heart Quailed.

"I see that Mr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, is dissatisfied with the American hotel and has thrown up his lecture engagement and gone home. Some American hotels are enough to make a man throw up even a lecture engagement. This intrepid man got within 280 miles of the pole and never turned a hair, but six weeks of American hotels turned his stomach. For fourteen months he slept on the ice and lived on blubber and frappéed dog, and his cry was ever 'Excelsior;' but when he struck our excelsior—in the mattresses—he weakened. For months he never saw the mercury above the sub-basement of the thermometer and he never flinched, but when the American waitress gave him the marble heart and the icy face his blood froze in his veins.

"All of which goes to show that a man may be brave, venturesome, and hardy and yet be unable to withstand the rigors of an American hotel. Nansen met and slew polar bears and walruses and other birds of prey, but when it came to a daily hand-to-hand struggle with the dusky Ethiopian armed with the deadly nap-destroying whisk broom his great heart faltered and he lit out for Norway, that frozen land where the bellboy with his blackmailing ice pitcher is unknown.

"This only shows that the jewelry drummers are braver than Nansen and entitled to more credit, because they constantly have the dangers and horrors from which he fled, and not only scorn trouble, but are looking for it.

"I understand that I was invited here so as to flatter me and get me to use my influence to induce hotel men to resume the habit of wearing solitaire diamonds on their shirts. I want to say that for the last few years the hotel man has considered himself in luck if he had a shirt. And as for the solitaire! Well, that has been in soak so long that it has shrunk out of sight!

"But, gentlemen, we are willing to lay in a fresh supply as soon as the public gets through retrenching. You may have observed a certain delicacy about spending money which has characterized the public of late? People who formerly made it a practice to purchase diamond necklaces and ruby coronets and emerald tiaras, upon slight provocation, have cultivated a fondness for moss agates and rhinestones. They have become just as shy about purchasing a square meal, or contracting an adult board bill at a hotel.

The Gracchi of Old.

"You remember the Roman matron, Mrs. Gracchi, who, indicating her children, remarked, ostentatiously, to the grand stand: 'These are my jewels.' Well, that's about the only kind of jewelry which has been in vogue of late, and even then I am told the supply largely exceeded the demand."

"But let the public get in funds again, Gentlemen, and the jeweler and the hotel man will be on earth again, and you can decorate them outside, and we will decorate them inside, and the lion and the lamb will lie down together.

"But I fear I have wandered from my own fireside, and my toast, 'Our Guests.' There are three species of guest. One, the fortunate being who is invited simply to eat, drink, and be merry at some other fellow's expense. Another the gifted being who travels on his shape and who by reason of his greatness is invited to throw a halo of respectability over the occasion. And last, the distinguished yet unhappy orator—his countenance sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought—who has to work his passage. To the former I present my felicitations; to the latter my heartfelt sympathy.

"To the casual observer the life of an after-dinner orator appears to be a cross between a dream of pleasure and a lead-pipe cinch, but that is an erroneous idea.

"I know of no men in the community who work harder and get worked oftener than these unfortunates. Some bold diners-out have recently tried to break over the ancient custom of after-dinner speaking, by substituting for us orators who clothe our thoughts in beautiful and felicitous language, soubrettes, who, it is said, do not bother about clothing at all. It is painful to think that we are to be thus brought directly into competition with living pictures and skirt dancers, and ladies who perform their toilets while depending by their toes from a trapeze."

The United States in Competition.

W. F. King, speaking for "The American Merchant" said, in part:

"The United States has of recent years been forced into the field as a competitor of other nations. In the improvements suggested by the mind of man in this country production has overrun demand. This is equally true of products of the soil. Other nations of the world have cultivated cereals to a greater extent than ever before, and the foreign demand regulates the price to our farmer. Were the United States to make a proper effort to expand its trade abroad for its surplus manufactures, a better condition of affairs would be brought about in this country.

"If the work of our factories could be used up in the foreign countries which have recently been opened up and which are being rapidly developed, the wheels of our factories would revolve constantly.

"As a business man, I would urge upon you united and intelligent co-operation to the end that our Consular Service be taken out of politics and placed under the civil service laws; that that branch of the Government service be maintained upon a higher plane than it is now, for it is through our representatives in foreign ports that we can best open up and expand markets for our manufactured goods. If this can be accomplished, the entire Nation will be benefited."

The other speakers were J. Franklin Fort, on "Our Sister States," and the Rev. Dr. Kittredge on "The New Year."

REV. DR. BUCKLEY POISONED.

Editor of the New York Christian Advocate Taken Ill in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, arrived in Pittsburg last Monday night from New York, and shortly after registering at the Hotel Lincoln was attacked with symptoms of poisoning. After several hours of intense suffering he recovered sufficiently to go to California, Penn., where he delivered a lecture on Tuesday night.

He returned to Pittsburg yesterday, and left for home last night. His illness was ascribed to canned corn, which he had partaken of quite freely on a train while en route to this city.

POISONING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol Street, a large boarding house several blocks from the Capitol, were badly scared last night as the result of symptoms of poisoning which developed soon after dinner. Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but while some of them are still suffering quite severely from the attack, it is believed that the recovery of all of them is assured.

Representatives Bodine and Loyd of Missouri were among those attacked, but were able to be out to-day. Miss Bodine and Mrs. Loyd and the latter's two children were not so fortunate and were compelled to remain abed to-day. A. M. Shelton and T. S. O'Ferrall, private secretaries to the two Congressmen, and Capt. Williams, a doorkeeper at the House of Representatives, were also badly affected. The physicians summoned have been unable as yet to tell the cause of the poisoning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—88 Prince Street; Love, Scott & Co.; damage, $10,000.

11 A. M.—45 New Bowery; J. Malariso; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—45 Catharine Street; Thomas Daly; damage, $10.

12:15 P. M.—1,841 Third Avenue; Kate Flock; damage, $10.

5:40 P. M.—103 East Sixty-fifth Street; John B. Weinberg; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—265 West Twenty-first Street; John Monaghan; damage, $50.

7:45 P. M.—1,330 Second Avenue; Mrs. Schultz; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—246 West Fifteenth Street; Maggie McNally; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—262 West Fifty-second Street; Kate Organ; damage, $5.

11 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Hudson River Railway; owned by the New York Central; damage, $5.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTS

Elihu Root's First Address to the Members Since His Election as President.

THREE REFORMS ADVOCATED

Better Primaries, Sound Currency, and Purged Pension Rolls—Resolutions on the First and Last of These Subjects.

For the first time since he was elected President of the organization to succeed Gen. Horace Porter, now Ambassador to France, Elihu Root presided at a meeting of the Union League Club last night. The attendance at the meeting was a large one, for, aside from the fact that it was the first meeting at which Mr. Root presided, the members were anxious to hear what stand Mr. Root would take on the efforts to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks, especially as he was one of the men who signed the letter with Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Morton, and a number of others inviting an amicable settlement of the differences which now exist in the Republican ranks.

Mr. Root gratified the desires of the members in this respect, for in his inaugural address he spoke upon the subject at length. His reference to obtaining honest primaries brought about the introduction of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the President of the club shall be ex officio a member, with power to add to its numbers, be appointed by the President of this club, to take such action as may be necessary toward the framing of a primary election law which shall be adequate and effective to remedy existing evils, and afford to every elector an opportunity for an equal voice in the nomination of the candidates and the election of the officers of the political party with which he is allied, and to urge upon the Legislature of this State the prompt enactment of such a law.

Action on Pension Frauds.

Mr. Root, in his speech, paid some attention to National affairs, and especially to the Federal Administration. He urged the necessity of a firm stand on the money question, and when he deplored the frauds in the Pension Department, another resolution, as follows, was offered, and unanimously adopted:

> Resolved, That the Committee on Political Reform be requested to inquire into and report to this club upon the nature of the charges of fraud in the pension rolls of the United States, the means which may be practicable to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges, the methods available for remedying the evil, if it exists, and whether, and in what way, this club may contribute toward these ends.

In his introduction to his speech, Mr. Root spoke of the formation of the Union League Club, and of the growth of the organization since then. He quoted the call for organization of Jan. 15, 1863, and spoke of the aid the club had furnished to National, State, and Municipal Government.

"Let us not be unmindful," he said, "of the examples of the past. Let us cultivate the social side of life. Let us minister to the comfort, the tastes, the enjoyment of all our members. Let us continue to make our home beautiful and attractive. Let us also remember the wise design of the founders that all these things shall be, not an end in themselves, but a means to those higher ends which are the objects of our association.

"Let us beware of putting forth crude and ill-considered expressions of opinion. No matter by what authority propositions may be advanced, they should be considered, discussed, and the reasons which lead others to different conclusions should be weighed. Let us not meddle with too many things or with unimportant ones. The men and the bodies who continually assault the public ear with their views upon all subjects and seek in private station apparently to direct all the operations of government soon fail of a hearing altogether and fall into disrepute as mere busybodies. And let us take no action unless we are in earnest and are prepared to follow it vigorously to the end.

"Occasion for action is not wanting. The enormous and continued growth of the pension rolls a third of a century after the close of the civil war has been accompanied by widespread and repeated charges of wholesale fraud, until the roll that should be all honored is covered with suspicion, and the annual payments which should be made freely and gratefully are made grudgingly and angrily on the part of many honest and genuine Americans. The honor of the army and navy of the civil war demands that the cloud be cleared away; that if the disgraceful imputation be not true it should be refuted and set at rest forever, and if it be true that the wrong should be redressed; that the rolls should be purged and the lists of honor be freed from the companionship of fraud. Until this is done the very purpose and original mission of the club remains unfulfilled.

Need of Reformed Primaries.

"The same obstacles to the free and effective expression of the popular will which the club found thirty years ago at the polls, and attacked with triumphant force, still exist to-day at the primaries. Our present method of securing fair elections requires that the citizen who really has opportunity to express his will, should have a voice in determining what names should be printed on the ballots. The exercise of this right of nomination has now no adequate protection against fraud and corruption. Fraud and corruption have, in fact, deprived the people of their voice in the selection of candidates in so many instances that there is a widespread public demand for the same kind of reform in the law regarding nominations that we commenced thirty years ago regarding elections.

"The problem is the same; the methods to be pursued are in general the same; the necessity is equally vital and imperative. It is of the highest consequence that the legislative remedy be swift, just, practicable, and effective to really secure a full, free opportunity for every citizen, in his own party, to have his voice in the nomination of candidates whose names shall be placed upon the official ballot. No Government founded upon popular will can possibly live while the people are denied the opportunity to express that will.

"Another duty rests upon us. The assault upon our National honor and credit, which was repelled by the election of 1896, has been renewed. The President of the United States, by nature prudent and sagacious, in method careful and considerate, seeking always the course of peaceful administration, but at heart always fearless, who never speaks too soon, but is always ready when the occasion comes, has sounded the clear note of National honor and faith. The House of Representatives, the 'People's House,' has responded to his call, but the Senate of the United States has answered by a sullen declaration of adherence to the policy of repudiation and dishonor.

The People to Speak This Year.

"This very year the people of the United States are to declare their judgment upon the issue and, by the election of a new Congress and of many Senators, to say whether they stand with McKinley and the House or with Teller and Murphy in the Senate. Surely upon this issue, the duty of this club is clear and imperative. The time for the performance of that duty, here and everywhere, by us and by those who think with us, is now, immediately; not a week, not a day, should be lost in commencing the successive steps necessary to marshal the forces at the polls in November. In practical performance the two duties which I have last described coincide.

"If the country speaks at the next election for McKinley and the House, it must be by the election of the candidates nominated by the Republican Party. The preponderant forces of Bryanism are surely forming the lines of Democratic organization upon the opposing side. Outside of these two organizations there is no possibility of effective action.

"The Republican Party in this State is divided. It is divided by local questions, by personal questions, by organizations for the redress of evils permitted by our lax and inefficient primary laws. The divisions are upon lines of principle, which will not be surrendered, which, as I think, ought not to be surrendered, and which, speaking for myself, I shall not surrender, under any circumstances I can conceive.

Reform Means Freedom.

"But the division is not upon the great and overwhelming issue formed between the National parties. It is not upon any great issue of Republican faith. Upon every question to be decided at the next election there is a common principle, a common sympathy, and a common purpose. It needs but the working out of a fair and practical opportunity for common action upon that field, irrespective of all other fields, to produce that union of effort which will inspire confidence, add strength to courage, substitute hope for despondency, and result in victory. A primary law enacted by the present Legislature, if it be really just, really practical, and really effective, will afford that opportunity, for upon its just basis every citizen of the State who stands by McKinley and the House, for National honor and faith, for individual freedom and personal rights, for the principles of the American Revolution against the passions of the French Revolution, may have his equal voice in selecting the candidates for whom he will vote and the party officers whose leadership he is to follow.

"To assist if need be in the framing of such a law, to insist that its provisions shall be suitable, adequate, and effective, and to urge the Legislature to its enactment is the immediate and pressing duty of the hour.

"The Union League Club is not a mere aggregation of 1,800 Americans. It is an institution with a history, a character, a spirit, and a power of its own, quite apart from any one of us or from all of us together. Its character is more elevated, its conception is more noble, and its spirit more potent than those of any individual on its rolls. Into its life have entered the patriotism, the devotion, the labor, and the sacrifice of Bellows, and Agnew, and Jay, and Grant, and Sherman, and hosts of others of America's true nobility, whose mortal voices are no longer heard; in its life that which was noblest and best in them still lives. Born of a high and strenuous purpose, in the stress of National disaster, it carries ever the baptism of its early devotion. The pictures on our walls, the volumes on our shelves, the black faces of our servitors, our memories and our traditions surround us with the associations of a glorious and patrotic past. We are but the administrators of a power greater than ourselves. May we be worthy of the opportunity and equal to the duty of our heritage."

The following new members were elected: Charles Curie, M. A. Anderson, Alpheus Hyatt, Jr., William A. Halsey, Edwin Langdon, James A. Doughty, John M. Hall, William Howard Barnard, Joseph D. Redding, William G. Warden, Jr.

Demand for More Battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships, and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our seaports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and nervousness.

GENTLEMEN COOKS.

How bachelors living in chambers used to cook a chop over the coals anybody may read in the novels of Dickens or Thackeray. But it is now said to be a fad in London for gentlemen to keep apartments without servants, doing all their own cooking, or at least going out only to dinner. It is the gas stove that enables them to do it. But what they do for amusement, or to be eccentric, thousands of people do from motives of economy or convenience. The gas range is the great friend in housekeeping emergencies. If the servants leave without warning, if the water must suddenly be heated in the night for a sick child, if a hasty lunch is to be prepared, there it is, always ready, always clean, always instantly serviceable. The mental comfort of knowing that such a trusty implement is at hand in a crisis is alone worth the price of the range.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
NO. 238 FIFTH AVENUE.
William B. Norman, Auctioneer.
Mortgagee's Sale,
By order of
Mrs. M. B. Dunbar, Mortgagee,
of a
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
By distinguished American and Foreign Artists, with additions from Private Collectors and others, including a Superb Painting by EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN,
"A TIGER EMERGING FROM HIS DEN,"
One of his Masterpieces.
together with many other very fine specimens.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
THIS FRIDAY EVENING
FEBRUARY 11TH, AT
Eight O'clock,
TEN PAINTINGS HAVING BEEN SENT TO US AS COMING FROM THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SHEROD C. BALL, NEWARK, N. J., AND WHICH, UPON INVESTIGATION, WE HAVE DISCOVERED TO BE A MISREPRESENTATION, WE HAVE WITHDRAWN THE SAME FROM THE SALE.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
And on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 11TH,
AT TWO O'CLOCK,
THE LIBRARY OF
MR. CHARLES SMITH, Jr.,
TAPPAN, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y.,
Containing
CHOICE EDITIONS OF
STANDARD WORKS.
RARE FIRST EDITIONS, ETC., ETC.

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RUPTURE SURE CURE BOOK FREE.
S. J. Sherman, Rupture Specialist, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

THE OHIO BRIBERY CASE.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—The Senate Bribery Investigating Committee will make a report finding United States Senator Hanna guilty of attempting to bribe Representative John C. Otis of Cincinnati "through his (Hanna's) duly authorized agents."

Such a report is being prepared, and will be signed by a majority of the committee. Senator Garfield is expected to submit a minority report.

The committee will report next Tuesday as to the Otis case if the present programme is carried out. The report will embrace a memorial to the United States Senate, asking that such action be taken as is provided by law in such cases. This means an attempt will be made to unseat Mr. Hanna.

It is said there will be enough votes in the Ohio Senate to adopt the report.

Little testimony will be taken by the committee between now and Tuesday. After the committee has reported to the Senate it will go to Cleveland. There it will undertake to investigate the political methods of Senator Hanna.

While in Cleveland the committee will endeavor to secure the testimony of Col. Dick, Senator Hanna, and other leaders of the Hanna faction of the Republican Party. From Cleveland the committee will go to Cincinnati to investigate Senator Hanna's political methods in that city.

Hanna's "Ripper" Bill Defeated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The Cincinnati "Ripper" bill, prepared by Representative Swain, acting under Mr. Hanna's orders, came before the House and was defeated overwhelmingly. The bill was to oust the Cox Republicans now in control in Cincinnati and put in a new board of officers. The Cox Republicans were Hanna's warmest supporters, and the legislators whom he sought to favor by his Ripper bill were elected on an anti-Hanna, anti-Cox platform. Strange to say, these same legislators shifted to the Hanna column at the last moment and elected him.

MUTUAL AID SOCIETY DANCE.

An entertainment and reception of Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes Mutual Aid Society was held last night at the Lexington Opera House, and a large crowd was attracted. The entertainment, in which several professionals appeared, was prolonged until nearly 11 o'clock. Dancing then began under the direction of Ralph Rosenthal, Chairman of the Floor Committee.

The society by which the entertainment and reception was given has been organized for several years, and has a membership of 700. Nearly $6,000 was paid out last year in sick benefits to the members, and because of the large drain on the resources of the society the entertainment last night was held.

The officers of the society are as follows: Joseph H. Myers, President; Alfred W. Schlesinger, Vice President; Frederick Massbach, Treasurer; Adolph Weigner, Financial Secretary; Ralph Rosenthal, Recording Secretary.

The Chairmen of Committees last night were: F. O. Balk, Reception; Ralph Rosenthal, Floor; J. Angus McDonald, Press; Joseph H. Myers, Arrangement.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Thrown Into Bad Temper by the Rigid Enforcement of the Rules.

SPEECH BY HANDY CUT OFF

He Wished to Criticise Mr. Bayard's Recent Utterance on the Money Question—Indian Appropriations in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There was considerable bitterness shown in the House today between the majority and the minority, for which the Democratic leader, Mr. Bailey, was chiefly responsible.

Mr. Bailey got time from Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) during the consideration of a bill to authorize the issue of a duplicate of the check drawn by Charles E. McChesney, an Indian agent, in favor of C. J. Holman & Brother, for $2,819, and yielded thirty minutes of it to Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) A question was raised as to the right of Mr. Bailey to yield time, and considerable friction developed.

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) intimated in an undertone that Mr. Bailey had secured time under false pretenses.

"Of course the gentleman does not mean that," said Mr. Bailey; "but if he does, I denounce it as infamously false."

The situation immediately became strained, and when Mr. Handy launched his remarks, which proved to be a criticism of Thomas F. Bayard's recent utterance on the money question, objection was made that the remarks were irrelevant to the pending bill, and when Mr. Handy persisted along the same line he was called to order by Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

Mr. Bailey indulged in some parliamentary sparring in an attempt to secure for Mr. Handy the privilege of making his speech, and when he failed Mr. Handy yielded the floor.

A Democratic Filibuster.

Party feeling had been inflamed by the incident, however, and the Democrats retaliated by contesting the passage of the pending bill. A division, tellers, and finally the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Bailey. The previous question was ordered, 143—111.

Another roll call was forced on an insignificant amendment. On this vote most of the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Bailey, declined to vote, but the Speaker noted enough members present to make up a quorum and the amendment was adopted, 130 yeas, 12 nays, 7 answering present, and 50 present and not answering to their names.

On the next vote, on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, the Speaker could count only 149 present, and a call of the House was ordered. A quorum appeared and the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 162 to 2—present and not answering, 82. Mr. Bailey then formally demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. As the bill had not been engrossed it could not be read, and it was necessary to lay it aside.

The Speaker then began a call of the committees for the presentation of bills. This was the first time this order of business has been entered upon at this session. On the first bill presented—to make Rockland, Me., a sub-port of entry—Mr. Bailey again got the floor and again yielded to Mr. Handy.

Mr. Handy had only uttered a few sentences, stating that he intended to reply to Mr. Bayard, when Mr. Dalzell called him to order.

Mr. Bailey protested vehemently that there was no way of determining whether Mr. Handy was in order or not.

Mr. Dalzell replied that the statement was a mere evasion.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) and several others were drawn into the controversy.

The Speaker on the Rules.

Suddenly the Speaker straightened up in his chair, and, addressing Mr. Bailey, said: "That the gentleman from Delaware is out of order can certainly not be disputed by gentlemen who are looking each other in the face."

Continuing, the Speaker said that while it had been the custom to allow the widest latitude in debate in the committee of the whole, that had not been the practice in the House. There the debate was confined to the subject under consideration, and he thought members on both sides must admit that it would not be suitable to fasten on the House a system by which all manner of questions could be discussed at any time. It was wise to conform to the principles that governed every parliamentary body.

Mr. Bailey, in reply, maintained that custom was as binding as the rule, and he contended that it always had been the practice to give gentlemen latitude. He never had known, he said, a case where a gentleman was called to order unless he was attacking some one or indulging in personalities. He called attention to the fact that last week for two hours during the consideration of a pension bill in the House a debate on Pacific Railroads had gone on.

"Yet to-day," said he, "the rule is invoked against this side of the House. When a gentleman on this side desires to reply to an attack upon him and all those associated with him he is silenced. I appeal to gentlemen on the other side to reflect how far the practice they contend for can go."

The Speaker said he had no desire to enforce the rules rigorously except when they were invoked. If the rule had not been enforced on other occasions it was the misfortune of those other occasions. There was no longer any pretense that Mr. Handy intended to discuss the pending bill.

Simpson Tries to Talk.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) got the floor and endeavored to recall the occasion at the extra session when he had been taken off the floor by a vote of the majority while he was attempting to show that the Speaker was violating the rules by not appointing committees.

There were loud cries for the regular order, and Mr. Dalzell demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, 130 to 57; present and not voting, 15. Another roll call followed on ordering the third reading and engrossing of the bill. It was carried 140 to 27; present and not voting, 37. Mr. Bailey thereupon demanded the reading of the engrossed bill and the bill was laid aside.

As it was evident that the Democrats intended to continue the filibuster, and as the House had no regular business to proceed with, Mr. Dingley moved an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who with his fellow-Democrats desired to have a session to-morrow for the consideration of private bills, contested this motion with a plain motion to adjourn. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Dingley's motion took precedence. The motion was carried, 128 to 116.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week, with provision for a vote at 4 o'clock the following Monday. There was no objection, and, the order being entered, at 4:25 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

TORPEDO BOAT NAVIGATION.

Its Dangers Illustrated by a Recent Voyage of the Foote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Navy is learning that little torpedo boats are dangerous craft for cruising along the Atlantic coast during the stormy Winter season. The last sufferer is the Foote, that has arrived at Norfolk to repair her shaft. She came north from Port Royal, S. C., using only one propeller, the other shaft being broken.

Lieut. Rodgers, commanding the Foote, reports to the Navy Department that he had the liveliest kind of a time on the way up. He made the run in sixty hours, and in all that time nobody got any sleep aboard, while nearly every one was seasick and exhausted, owing to the motion of the little boat and the great vibration caused by the machinery. The boat might have come north through the canals and sounds, according to the department's instructions, but Lieut. Rodgers, like Lieut. Barnadou, who carried the Winslow through such a blow, decided to save time by taking the outside route.

Lieut. Rodgers says the boat behaved very well as a seaboat, but he recommends a few changes to make her safe and comfortable. Such a sixty-hour trip, he says, should not be made except in a grave emergency, and in his opinion no torpedo boat should be kept at sea for more than one night at a time.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PROJECTED

Collector Bidwell Enlists Secretary Gage in Favor of a Building on the Bowling Green Site.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Collector Bidwell has been in Washington for the purpose of awakening interest in the proposition to erect a new Custom House. He has talked over the matter with Secretary Gage and his assistants, and has convinced them that it is advisable to take steps to assure to New York a new Custom House building within three years. The result of his visit is likely to be made known in a day or two by a communication to Congress by Secretary Gage, recommending the passage of an act authorizing the sale at such a price not less than a minimum to be named of the old Custom House property and the construction of a new building on the Bowling Green site that has long been discussed.

A bill was passed several years ago to authorize the sale of the present Custom House site for not less than $4,000,000 and the construction of a new building out of the proceeds of that sale and of such additional money as the Congress would provide. It has not been found possible to get an offer of $4,000,000 for the present Custom House site. It is probable that Secretary Gage will recommend the repeal of that requirement and permission to sell for a fair price in some way that will assure the Government against a sacrifice of the property.

The Treasury officers are opposed to constructing a new building on the Wall Street site. A building sufficiently large to accommodate the Custom House business would have to be very high, but even if a high building were authorized it is believed that in course of time it would be surrounded by other buildings still higher and that the light would be so excluded from a Government building that it would be difficult to work in it without artificial light.

At Bowling Green it is believed there would be abundance of space for a building and that in many ways it would be a more advantageous situation than the one now occupied.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Indian Appropriation Bill Discussed—Mr. Allen of Nebraska Attacks Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate today took up the Indian Appropriation bill. As it passed the House the bill carried $7,517,454. As reported to the Senate it carried $7,665,527, an increase of $148,073. The bill as proposed by the Senate Committee carries about $10,000 less than the appropriation for the current year.

Considerable discussion arose over an amendment proposed by the committee providing "that hereafter no Indian or tribe of Indians shall lease for mining purposes lands that are not patented to said Indians." Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) supported the amendment and referred to efforts that constantly were being made by private individuals and corporations to secure Indian lands, particularly mineral lands, by lease from the Indians with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) maintained that the Indians had a higher and better right to the land than the mere permission to roam over it, hunting and fishing and feeding their ponies.

The committee amendment was agreed to. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill it was thrown open to amendment. Several minor amendments relative to Indian reservations were adopted.

In the course of the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Thurston, against which a point of order was made by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Allen made a sharp attack upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He declared it was impossible to secure the passage through the House of many meritorious measures because one man stood at the entrance of the cavern into which proposed legislation was dumped and would permit nothing to be done of which he did not approve.

"In the other end of the Capitol," said Mr. Allen, "this one man stands for 328, and his bold, unwarranted, undignified action is a disgrace to the Congress and to the American people."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said Mr. Allen was himself out of order while speaking to a point of order.

Mr. Allen said he had no desire to violate the rules, and did not think he had violated them, as he had not referred to any man by name nor to any particular end of the Capitol.

This was received with sarcastic laughter by other Senators, and even Mr. Allen smiled.

Further along in his remarks, Mr. Allen reverted to the power exercised by the Speaker of the House, declaring that in view of the impossibility of securing consideration of meritorious legislation, the truth ought to be known of all people in the country. If the truth hurt, or if it broke any rules, he was not responsible.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Allen, "that I hold myself responsible at any time and in any place for such statements as I may make or have made on this subject."

Mr. Allison's point of order was sustained by the Vice President. Mr. Allen took an appeal to the Senate from the Vice President's ruling. Mr. Hoar moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Allen made the point of no quorum, and a roll call disclosing the presence of only 39 Senators—not a quorum—the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned.

NEW INK TO CANCEL STAMPS.

It Will Prevent Washing and Reselling Them for Further Use.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Post Office Department has introduced a new canceling ink for use in the service. The officials think it is superior to that now in use because of the fact that it neither dries on the pad nor clogs the stamping machine, and penetrates the fibre of the stamp itself to such an extent that it cannot be erased without destroying the surface of the stamp. The use of the new ink will, it is said, result in a considerable saving to the Government, as it will prevent the washing of stamps, with a view to their further use as is now done to some extent.

AMERICAN HORSES IN GERMANY.

No Quarantine to be Imposed Yet—The Fruit Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following statement was made to-day to the Secretary of State by the German Ambassador:

"Certain declarations of the Royal Prussian Minister of Agriculture have evidently been distorted. The Minister answered to an inquiry made to him in the Prussian Diet that we had to wait if any evidence might be furnished of veterinary dangers from the importation of American horses. Only then, in case such dangers should have been proved, would there be reason to take energetic measures or impose a quarantine as far as we are entitled to do so."

This explanation was called forth by the cabled statement that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture had said that American horses infected with influenza were being imported and it might become necessary to forbid the further importation of horses.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a Senate resolution, to-day submitted the correspondence with the German Government relative to the exclusion of American fruit, the important features of which have been published heretofore. Secretary Sherman concludes the review of the department's action by stating:

"From the foregoing report it will be seen that the action of this Government and of its diplomatic representative at Berlin for the protection of all legitimate commercial and exporting interests injuriously affected by the German prohibition was prompt and effective, and that as the matter now stands the admission of American fresh fruit into Germany has been secured in all cases save where the actual existence of the San José scale insect upon the fruit or in the packings thereof is ascertained."

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Collector of Customs for the District of Detroit, Mich.—JOHN T. RICH.

Postmasters—New York—JAMES H. ROBERTS, Binghamton; BYRON S. DAYTON, Middletown.

Salem Girl Killed by an Engine.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—Miss Alice M. Hurd, daughter of Capt. William H. Hurd of Salem, was killed by a locomotive at Wakefield Junction this afternoon.

GEN. BOOTH IN WASHINGTON.

Calls at the White House, Prays in the Senate, and Receives in the Vice President's Room.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Gen. William Booth of London, England, founder of the Salvation Army, officiated as chaplain at the opening to-day of the Senate's session. He invoked the Divine blessing upon the Senate and its members and besought the Great Ruler of All to continue His favor to those here gathered for the ruling and regulating of this great and mighty Nation, and that all that might here be done be to the honor and glory of God.

He prayed that this country might move forward in the march of Christianity so that it might be an example to all other nations of the earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the son-in-law and daughter of Gen. Booth, were in the gallery during the prayer.

Previous to the meeting of the Senate the entire party held a brief reception in the Vice President's room.

This afternoon Gen. Booth and Mr. Booth-Tucker called on the President. The President received his callers very cordially, and in the course of an interview, which lasted about fifteen minutes, expressed to Gen. Booth his great admiration for him and for the great work of the Salvation Army, especially in the United States.

Congressional Notes.

The contest in the House Committee on Invalid Pensions over the question of barring from the pension rolls the widows and children of soldiers who marry hereafter, came to an end to-day in the defeat of the proposition.

The House Committee on Labor yesterday unanimously ordered a favorable report on the Grosvenor Arbitration bill, which is a modification of the Phillips bill, passed by the House at the last session. There was considerable opposition to the measure on the part of the general officers of the American Federation of Labor, but at the meeting yesterday the opposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) in the House yesterday, presented the report of Committee on Elections No. 3 in the contested election case of Thorp versus Epes, from the Fourth District of Virginia. The majority report was signed by all the Republican members of the committee, and was in favor of seating the contestant, Mr. Thorp. The minority has until Wednesday to file the minority report in favor of the sitting member.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Consolidation of the Chicago and Northwestern Lines Determined On.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A consolidation of the different companies of the Chicago and Northwestern system has been decided upon. Chief of these roads are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Fremont, Elkhart and Missouri Valley, the Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Sioux City and Pacific. Those lines embrace 7,966 miles of road. It is proposed, for financial reasons, to consolidate all into one company, and make one set of securities answer for all.

In carrying out the plan there will be an exchange of the present securities of the smaller companies for those of the Northwestern, a large increase of which will be made to meet the requirements of the deal. The exchange will be liberal enough to prevent any opposition to the plan on the part of the holders of the securities of the smaller properties.

This is said to be part of the Vanderbilt plan for a transcontinental railway system.

ANOTHER CHICAGO ELEVATED.

Chicago City Railway Transit Company Formed, with $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Chicago City Railway Transit Company, incorporated yesterday for $1,000,000, is an adjunct of the Chicago City Railway Company. It proposes to build an elevated railway in Dearborn Street from the river to Thirty-ninth Street, at least, which will be a rival to the South Side (Alley) Elevated.

The structure proposed is of the lattice kind, so as not to obstruct the light, as other lines' roads do. There is really a strong opposition, and the owners and agents of buildings along the route are trying to prevent the granting of the franchise.

Illinois Central Extension.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—It is reported in responsible quarters that the Illinois Central, which previously has shown its intention of entering the Birmingham district by the purchase of large acreages of coal lands in Marion County and surveys into Alabama from Aberdeen, Miss., has obtained a way into Birmingham by the purchase of the majority of the securities of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, which extends from Memphis to Birmingham. The control of this road is said to be the first step in an extension to the Atlantic seaboard.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Feb. 7, were $385,000; for the same period last year, $332,000; increase, $53,000.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

Major-Gen. Roe Placed in Command—New First and Fifth Brigades.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued a general order naming Major Charles Francis Roe of New York as Major General and giving him command of the entire guard as one division. They also divided the present First Brigade into two parts, making a new First and a new Fifth Brigade. The new First Brigade will consist of Squadron A, the First Battery, and the Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments. The new Fifth Brigade will consist of the First Signal Corps, the Second Battery, and the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

An election is ordered to be held at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment at 8 P. M., Feb. 24, to fill the office of Brigadier General in the First Brigade. Col. Franklin Bartlett, Twenty-second Regiment, is directed to notify the electors, and Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade is detailed to preside at the election. The election to fill the office of Brigadier General in the new Fifth Brigade is ordered to be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment at 8 P. M., March 12. Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment, is to notify the electors, and Brig. Gen. James McLeer is detailed to preside at the election.

NEW LIGHTSHIP FOR EDGEMOOR.

Vessel No. 71 Leaves Bath for Her Post Off the Coast of Delaware.

BATH, Me., Feb. 10.—Light Vessel No. 71, doubtless the best craft of her kind in the world, left here this morning for the Edgemoor Buoy Depot, situated four miles above Wilmington, where she will be turned over to the Government.

Each mast supports three lanterns, and in each lantern is a light hung with ball and socket joints. There is a flashing device on the dynamo bed-plate which causes the lights to burn twelve seconds between intervals of four seconds, thus showing four times per minute. The lights can be seen eleven miles away.

Fatal Collision in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—A head-on collision occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day near Kirkland, killing Will Uset, engineer; Ed Davis, fireman, and three white tramps. Henry Davidson, engineer, and Will Lee, fireman, were seriously injured. Charles Harrison, brakeman, had both legs cut off, and Brakeman Hughes was badly hurt. Both will die. Engineer Davidson was responsible for the accident, forgetting to stop at Kirkland to meet the other train. The cars and engines were demolished.

Decree for the Old East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A decree has been entered in the Federal Court in the case of the Railroad Equipment Company of New Jersey against the receivers of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

A judgment for $250,000 against the railroad had been given from the State Court, but the case was removed to the Federal Court. The decree was for the railroad. An appeal will be taken.

30,000 Barrels of Alcohol for Hamburg

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 10.—A Peoria distillery has received an order by cable from Hamburg, Germany, for 30,000 barrels of alcohol.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Canal Investigation Bill Passed by the Senate, the Rules Being Suspended to Do It.

MALBY'S NOTE OF WARNING

He Votes with the Democrats Against the Bill and Says It Will Give the Republicans Too Much to Explain.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The bill providing for an investigation of the canal improvement expenditures by a commission to be appointed by the Governor, which was passed by the Assembly last week, went through the Senate to-day by a vote of 30 to 10. The vote was on party lines, except that Senator Malby, Republican, voted with the Democrats against the bill. In explanation of his vote he said:

"I regret exceedingly that upon this occasion I cannot agree with my Republican colleagues as to the propriety of passing this bill. The question which seems to confront us is that two Republican officials ask to be investigated, and, strange as it may seem, nobody has charged them with the commission of any offense. The necessity for investigation, therefore, is not apparent to my mind.

"From a political standpoint I can see no good in this investigation. I can see many ways in which it might result injuriously to the Republican Party. It is not that fraud may be discovered, but things will be discovered which may be criticised and will have to be explained away. Those colleagues of mine, who urge this investigation now, I prophesy to you, before this matter is finally finished will have all the investigation that any of you want. You won't have any trouble about it.

"But I don't agree with my Democratic friends, that there is to be no investigation. There will be one. Don't make any mistake about that. I don't agree with them that the Governor will not appoint men of the highest character and standing, because he will, and when he does appoint such a commission it will make an investigation that will take us all Summer in trying to explain away to our people and constituents at large. There may not be, probably will not be, discovered a single crime; but it is not necessary to keep you and me in hot water all the time and the people wondering why it is that such and such things were done with their money.

Opposed to Canal Appropriations.

"I am opposed to it on another ground. The people in the locality where I live were told two or three years ago that the nine-million-dollar appropriation would complete the canal. They voted for it with that understanding, believing that it was so. If this commission means anything at all, it means that it will recommend to the people a further expenditure of money. I have been informed by what I regard as high authority, that the canals will never be completed until the people of the State have expended $30,000,000. I am opposed to every bill and every project before the Legislature which leads to the expenditure of a single additional dollar for canal purposes.

"I am opposed to it because it is within the knowledge of everybody that the present Erie Canal is not taxed to exceed 25 per cent. of its capacity. More than that, the people who are engaged in trade and business no longer float their goods upon the Erie Canal when they can avail themselves of the excellent railroad facilities which enable them to reach ports with greater rapidity. I am willing that the canals shall be maintained as they are at present, that they may in some degree act as a brake upon the railroads and keep down the cost of transportation. I absolutely refuse to go to my people with a proposition which leads to further expenditure of money.

"I am opposed to this bill upon two grounds: First, that in a political sense I regard it as suicidal. Second, if it means anything, it means a further appropriation from the pockets of the people, which I do not think the circumstances warrant."

The Rules Suspended.

When the bill was reported favorably by Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, he said that the three Democratic members of the committee were not present at the meeting at which it was decided to report the measure, and that if they had been they would have dissented from the report. Senator Cantor complained that the Republican members of the committee had treated the Democrats with discourtesy and asked that he and Senators Guy and Koehler be recorded as dissenting from the report. After a long debate the request was ruled out of order by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Senator Higgins then moved that the rules be suspended in order to permit the immediate consideration of the bill. The motion was carried, 27 to 12. By a vote of 28 to 11 the Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading. The next move in order being the final passage of the bill, Senator Cantor offered several amendments to the measure, as follows:

1. Providing that the investigating Commissioners to be named by the Governor be confirmed by the Senate.
2. Providing that two of the Commissioners be of opposite political faith to the Governor.
3. Providing that certain details of the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriation be investigated.
4. Providing that the commission inquire whether or not the Canal Board was informed of the insufficiency of the appropriation before the letting of the contracts.
5. Providing that the minority members of the commission have power to employ separate counsel.
6. Providing that the commission hold public sessions and that witnesses have immunity from prosecution on account of evidence given by them.

Cantor's Amendments Defeated.

After considerable discussion Senator Cantor asked that three votes be taken upon his amendments—one on the provision for confirmation of the Commissioners by the Senate, another on the amendment providing immunity for witnesses, and the third on the other amendments together. His request was complied with, the three roll calls resulting as follows:

On confirmation of the Commissioners by the Senate: Ayes, 9; nays, 30.

On providing immunity for witnesses: Ayes, 8; nays, 31.

On the other amendments: Ayes, 8; nays, 32.

The roll was then called on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 30 to 10.

In explaining his vote, Senator Cantor made his chief attack on the bill. He said the people of the State would never feel satisfied with an investigation made by men appointed by the Governor to investigate the acts of one of his own appointees and other Republicans. The Senate, he said, should have availed itself of the last chance to gain the confidence of the public for the investigation by insisting upon the confirmation amendment.

BILL AIMED AT BUCKET SHOPS.

Radical Change Proposed in Speculative Dealings.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A radical change in the methods of speculative dealings by certain agents and brokers is proposed in a bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Finn, as follows:

"Every broker or agent who shall purchase or sell for another, or who shall pretend or represent that he has purchased or sold for another, any shares of stock, bonds, trust certificates, grain, lard, pork, cotton, coffee, or other commodities or provisions, shall, if requested in writing signed by such other person, his executor, or administrator, within sixty days after such purchase or sale, furnish such other person, his executor, or administrator, within ten days after the receipt of such written request, with a true statement in writing, showing the name, amount, and price of the stock, bonds, trust certificates, grain, lard, pork, cotton, coffee, or other commodities or provisions purchased or sold, the date of each such purchase or sale, and the name or names of the person or persons from whom or to whom such purchase or sale was made. Any broker or agent who shall refuse or fail to furnish such statement upon proper request therefor, duly made according to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Mr. Finn said that the bill was aimed at bucket shops exclusively. "As I understand it," he said, "it will not affect legitimate speculation, and it is what the regular brokers want."

TO REVOKE A FEDERAL PERMIT.

Senator Page Introduces a Bill Which He Cannot Explain.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Page has introduced a bill repealing Chapter 68 of the Laws of 1897, which authorised the Board of Electrical Control to grant a permit to the United States of America for an underground electrical conductor and subway therefor along Wall Street and the streets adjacent to the Custom House and to the Sub-Treasury, for the electric lighting of those two buildings.

Mr. Page was unable to explain the object of this bill. The fact was, he said, that he had introduced it without looking into the matter thoroughly, and he really did not know what the law was that the bill proposed to repeal. He understood, however, that the repeal was desired by the city authorities.

MUNICIPAL STREET RAILROADS.

Senator McNulty Wins the First Fight Over His Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Senate to-day Senator McNulty introduced a bill providing that cities of the first class shall own street railroads, and asked for its reference to the Committee on Railroads, saying that the same bill had been in the Cities Committee last year and had failed of being reported. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, asked that the bill be referred to his committee, the question being purely one involving the principle of municipal ownership. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff referred the bill to the Railroads Committee.

Senator Stranahan moved that the Railroads Committee be discharged from Consideration of the bill and that it be committed to the Cities Committee. The vote on the motion resulted in a tie—21 to 21. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff cast the deciding vote in the negative, and the motion to discharge the Railroads Committee was lost.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Final Action on Other Bills in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today the annual appropriation bill was passed and also the following:

Mr. Tiffany's, prohibiting the construction of railroads on East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth Streets, Brooklyn.

Also, placing two-thirds of the assessment for improving Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, upon the city at large.

Mr. Adler's, exempting the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Mr. Weill—Exempting the Congregation Shearith Israel, in New York, from water tax.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

Senator White—Amending the Syracuse charter regarding ward boundaries.

Senator Ford—Relieving St. Luke's Church, New York, from a portion of an assessment for opening Convent Avenue.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Bill Abolishing the Board Not an Anti-Tammany Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The bill abolishing the Park Avenue Improvement Board and transferring all its powers and duties to the Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York went through the Senate to-day. A similar bill was on the order of second reading in the Assembly, but was re-committed on motion of its introducer, Mr. Nixon.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Page, who said at the time that the board's work was practically done, and that the bill was simply intended to abolish it at the end of the term of the incumbents so as to cut the Tammany administration out of filling their places with Democrats. When the bill came up in the Assembly to-day, however, Mr. Harburger showed a disposition to fight it, and was promptly called down by Mr. Oliver, who said it was a good bill and ought to pass, which is taken as conclusive proof that it is not an anti-Tammany scheme.

The New York Central Railroad, whose tracks traverse Park Avenue, is understood to favor the bill.

INVESTMENT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

A Bill to Make Available First Mortgage Bonds of Railroads.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The State banking law is amended by a bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Higgins, which allows banks to invest deposits in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation of this State, the principal part of whose railroad is located within the State, or in the mortgage bonds of any such railroad corporation of an issue to retire all prior mortgage debt of such corporation, with the following provisos:

"That at no time within five years next preceding the date of any such investment shall such railroad corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, or regularly and punctually to pay dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock, at a rate not less than 4 per cent. per annum;

"That, at the date of every such dividend, the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-half of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bond in which such investment shall be made."

Not more than 20 per cent. of the whole amount of deposits is to be so loaned or invested, and no such loan or investment shall be made upon or in the bonds of any street railroad corporation.

Economy in Charitable Institutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to-day amending the State charities law by providing that the Treasurer of a State charitable institution shall not pay accounts for supplies furnished to officers and employes, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. No persons, other than the officers and employes of such institution and the families of the Superintendent, medical officers, Adjutants, Quartermasters, or stewards, necessarily residing therein, shall be allowed rooms and maintenance, except at a rate fixed by the State Controller and the President of the State Board of Charities, with the approval of the Governor.

Contracts with Labor Unions.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today Mr. Bondy introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any person or corporation employing or desiring to employ laborers or employes to enter into contracts with such laborers or employes or with labor unions or trade assemblies, by the terms of which contracts said labor unions, trade assemblies, or other organizations may agree upon the one hand to furnish steady help to said employer, and the said employer, on the other hand, may contract not to employ any other persons than such as are members of the labor unions or trade assemblies, or are furnished to him thereby.

Coal for the Poor.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Assemblyman Crabtree of New York believes he has found the solution of the question of supplying coal to the poor in New York. He has decided not to press the special bills allowing the expenditure of $15,000 for that purpose, but will endeavor to have re-enacted the original law, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of indigent soldiers, sailors, mariners, and the families of those deceased." This law, which was abrogated by the New York charter, allows distribution of relief.

The Food Drink—

Malt-Nutrine

—is the greatest builder up of weakened systems. Malt Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM.

Meeting to Draft the Bill Postponed—The Governor's Position.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Because of the long debate on Senator Murphy's silver vote the expected joint meeting of the Assembly and Senate Judiciary Committees, to consider the question of primary reform, was not held to-day. This puts the whole matter off until next week, blocks the Black harmony programme, and makes it a little less likely that the Legislature will be able to adjourn by April 1, as the Governor wishes it to do.

A primary law that will please Platt and anti-Platt men is one of the things Gov. Black has said must be enacted. So far, in spite of much conferring, practically nothing has been accomplished toward the preparation of the compromise measure, although nearly half of the proposed three months' session is gone.

Senator Pavey and Assemblyman Laimbeer have had another extended conference with Gov. Black on the primary question. They are assured that the Governor is with them on two main points—first, that the law shall go into effect at once, so that there can be an immediate and complete party reorganization, and, second, that every party convention shall have full control of the election of its own officers. They are more convinced than ever of the Governor's sincerity in the matter. Both Mr. Laimbeer and Mr. Pavey will probably be members of the joint sub-committee on primary reform to be appointed next week.

BOOM FOR BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Bill Favored by the Governor to be Reported to the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Governor's Biennial Sessions bill received a boom this afternoon, when the Assembly Judiciary Committee agreed to report it favorably, with but one dissenting vote, which was cast by Mr. Stedman of Albany. The bill is already on the calendar of general orders in the Senate.

The Assembly committee amended the bill by fixing the salaries of Senators at $3,000 for four years and those of Assemblymen at $1,500 for two years, with mileage in each case and an allowance of $10 a day for extra sessions.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Mr. Maher Proposes Automatic Safety Gas Valves for Manholes.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly today Mr. Maher introduced a bill providing that all individuals, companies, or corporations using underground passages or manholes in cities of the first class shall place in all manhole covers an automatic safety gas valve to prevent accumulation or explosion of gas in all such subways. The District Attorney of any county affected by this act shall, upon complaint of any citizen, proceed to prosecute the party or parties guilty of any violation of the act. Failure to comply with its provisions within ninety days after the bill becomes a law shall be a misdemeanor, and the person so guilty shall be subject to a fine of $50 for each manhole not protected.

Other bills of interest to New York City were introduced to-day as follows:

Senator Page—Increasing the salaries of the deputy clerk and assistant clerks in the Appellate Division of the First Department from $2,000 to $3,000 per year.

Senator McNulty—Providing for municipal ownership of gas and electric plants for the lighting of the streets and public buildings in cities of the first class.

Senator Wray—Providing that the Mayor in making the first appointments of City Magistrates in the Second Division of New York City may appoint any person who may have served as a Police Justice for at least two years in either of the boroughs of this division.

Senator Cantor—To relieve auctioneers from foreclosure proceedings on bonds.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that notice of a sale of real property for unpaid taxes in the Counties of New York and Kings must be advertised at least once in each week for three successive weeks in two daily papers.

Mr. Brennan—Providing for the transfer of a plot of land on the east side of Court Street in the First Ward of Brooklyn, and a plot on Joralemon Street, known as the Reformed Dutch Church property, in the same borough, to the Brooklyn Free Library.

No Raines Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A delegation from New York City composed of Charles E. Hibbard, Abraham Gruber, Alfred R. Page, Charles K. Lexow, and Abraham Lewis called on Gov. Black to-day to urge the propriety of amending the Raines law. The Governor heard them, but gave them no satisfaction. Senator Raines says the law will not be touched at this session.

The Mercury Breaks a Record.

From the severe attack of Winter a week ago, the weather went to the other extreme yesterday, and the temperature reached the record-breaking figure of 60 degrees. There has been no Feb. 10, and no date between Jan. 1 and Feb. 10, since 1871, in which the mercury has reached that altitude hereabouts. A week ago yesterday the mercury was down to 6 degrees, and the day before that was chronicled the story of the '98 blizzard. The winds were southwest yesterday morning, the humidity kept well up and at 3 A. M. the thermometer recorded a temperature of 35 degrees. It dropped 3 degrees in the next three hours, and then began an upward course, thus: 9 A. M., 36; noon, 51; 2 P. M., 60 degrees, the maximum. Then it gradually fell, being 59 at 3 P. M., 55 at 6 P. M., 53 at 9 P. M., and 49 at 11 P. M.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...6:59|Sun sets...5:30|Moon rises.11:14

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...10:34|Gov. Isl'd...10:40|H. Gate........
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...11:07|Gov. Isl'd..11:16|H. Gate....12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Caribee, St. Kitts, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 12.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Megantic, London		....
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Normannia, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. †13 at 6:30 P. M. †Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 11.

Advance, Colon, Feb. 4.
Arabia, Hamburg, Jan. 29.
Britannic, Liverpool, Feb. 2.
Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 8.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 5.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 8.
Munchen, Bremen, Jan. 29.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Rosenorran, St. Lucia, Feb. 1.
Stratholyde, Hamburg, Jan. 23.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
Gate City, Havana, Feb. 9.
Island, Shields, Jan. 29.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 31.
St. Louis, Southampton, Feb. 5.

SUNDAY, FEB. 13.

Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Feb. 7.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

Berlin, Antwerp, Feb. 5.
Hispania, Hamburg, Feb. 4.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Marengo, Newcastle, Jan. 31.
Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 10.
Santo Domingo, Havana, Feb. 9.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 10.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Feb. 8.
Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Jan. 31.
Menemsha, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 3.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Feb. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Blanke, Bremen Feb. 1 and Southampton 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Hansen, Havre Jan. 26, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, Marseilles, &c., Jan. 12, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Thianich, Trieste, &c., Dec. 15, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

Bark L. W. Norton, (Br.,) Parks, Demerara Jan. 13, with sugar to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to Foulke & Co.

Brig Curacao, (Br.,) Faulkner, Macoris 20 ds., with sugar to Hugh Kelly—vessel to Foulke & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 10, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, foggy.

Sailed.

SS Amrum, (Ger.,) for Havana and Progreso.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) for Liverpool, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS New York, for Sanchez, &c.
SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Mexico, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Alliança, for Colon.
SS Niagara, for Nassau, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a spar buoy painted black, without number, has been established to mark a sunken canal boat, loaded with coal. The wreck has 11 feet of water on it and lies about 100 feet south of the southwest corner of Pier 6, East River. The buoy is in 26 feet of water, about 20 feet south of the wreck, and on the following bearings: Oriental Tower, (Brooklyn,) S. E. by E., ¼ E.; Castle William Stake Light, N. E. 15-16 E.; flagstaff Produce Exchange Building, N. by W. 15-16 W.

Notice is given that on Feb. 11, weather permitting, the following can and nun buoys will be replaced in Gedney and Bayside Channels, New York Lower Bay: G GE 2, B 1, B 2, and Palestine Shoal Buoy.

EGG ROCK LIGHT STATION—MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Feb. 15, 1898, the fifth-order fixed red light at this station, on Egg Rock, off Nahant, about ¾ mile from shore, will be moved from the present temporary tower and established in the new tower recently erected 44 feet N. W. from the temporary tower and 11 feet (between centres) S. E. from the site of the old tower.

The focal plane of the light will be 90 feet above mean high water and 32 feet above the base of the tower.

The structure consists of a square, pyramidal, red brick tower, with a white wooden dwelling attached.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 32, No. 97, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1897," page 10.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Winslow, of schooner Susie P. Oliver, (of Bangor,) 28 days from San Domingo City, reports that from Feb. 1, in lat. 34 to port had strong S. E. to N. W. gales with much snow, hail and rain accompanied by terrific squalls and heavy seas; was eight days north of Cape Hatteras and was blown off the coast twice. On Feb. 1, fully 100 miles south of the Gulf Stream had terrific hailstorm. Capt. Winslow said he never saw such quantities of hail so far south.

SS Laughton, which arr. at this port yesterday, reports: Feb. 8, in lat. 38, lon. 71.10, sighted a derelict vessel, bore down to investigate, on nearing the wreck lowered a boat to ascertain if abandoned. It proved to be schooner Jacob Reed, (of Boston,) from Fernandina for New York, clean swept and water logged; the foremast leaned forward, jibboom standing, wreckage of main and mizzen masts alongside; apparently recently abandoned. The weather was moderate. (Before reported.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.—Bark Actaeon, (Nor.,) Capt. Syvertsen, reported sailed from St. John, N. B., Nov. 28, for Zaandam, and later sld. from Liverpool Jan. 13, arr. here yesterday with rail and bulwarks damaged and otherwise injured.

FLEETWOOD, Feb. 10.—Ship Loanda, (Br.,) Capt. Dodge, from St. John, N. B., Jan. 13 for here via Holyhead Feb. 7, has arrived with loss of deckload.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SS Astrakhan, Capt. Davie, from Baltimore, Jan. 19, passed Beachy Head to-day and signaled that her machinery had been in disorder, but with temporary gearing she would be able to proceed to her destination. She will go to Geestemunde.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—Bark Sophia, (Amer.,) Capt. Pedersen, from Halifax, N. S., Jan. 13 for Tralee, has put into Bantry Bay waterlogged and dismasted, her decks swept of everything movable and broken.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for Dover, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Dulling, sld from Singapore for New York to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Glayds Royle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at Durban Feb. 7.

SS Bellova, (Br.,) Capt. Carroll, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York via Singapore, arr. at Yokohama to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Trieste for New York Feb. 6.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Feb. 8.

SS Yarrowdale, (Br.,) Capt. Geddes, from Hiogo, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New York, arr. at Christiansand to-day.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

DUFFY'S PURE
MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia nothing gives such certain relief as this great whiskey. Insist upon having your druggist or grocer give you the genuine. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

The Overcoat we make to order at $18 is double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

The Wanamaker Store

There is ready for public inspection this morning a most elaborate showing of original models in Spring and Summer Costumes, Evening Gowns and Reception and Dinner Dresses; together with many wholly new fancies and effects in Tailor-made Gowns, Riding Habits, and Top Coats,—the productions of our own designing and dressmaking staff.

The whole is a display of much magnificence and unusual importance. It is intended as a direct challenge for comparison with the highest class of European productions.

Dressmaking Parlors, Fifth Floor, Tenth street.

Lace Curtains, Screens, and Other Things

Now for corner-fixing and window drapery, and the installation of cosy nooks and resting places. The home beautifiers will hurry for these decorative helps as soon as they learn that

Many Are at Half Prices,

and others a third less than yesterday's little-enough figures.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS
$7.50, from $10 — $22.50, from $32.50
$12, from $15 — $24, from $35
$14, from $21 — $25, from $40
$16, from $24 — $27, from $40
$20, from $30 — $30, from $45

ANTIQUE AND ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS
$8, from $12 — $8, from $13.50
$9, from $13

THREE-FOLD SCREENS—With beautiful silkolines and other printed stuffs.
$3, now $1.50 — $4.75, now $2.37
$3.50, now $1.75 — $5, now $2.50
$4.25, now $2 — $6.50, now $3.25
These filled with cretonnes and denims—
$8.25, now $4.25 — $9, now $4.50
$10, now $5

BOX TABOURETTES, at half—
$2.75, now $1.37 — $5, now $2.50

BOX WINDOW SEATS—Covered with denims and tapestries in attractive patterns.
$6.25, now $4. — $7, now $5.
$8.50, now $5.50. — $10.50, now $7.25.

TABOURETTES—Covered with various pretty stuffs. They fit in anywhere, and are never anything but ornamental.
$2.25, now $1.50. — $4, now $2.50.
$2.75, now $1.75. — $5, now $3.50.
$3, now $2. — $7.50, now 4.50.

Toilet Tables in the Sale

TO-MORROW'S especial feature in the February Sale of Chamber Furniture will be the quick disappearance of fifty-eight Toilet Tables. It is another sample line,—and of course, as the manufacturer used them as practical demonstrations of his superiority,—they are somewhat better than extra-well finished and put together. No two are alike, and they run the whole gamut of cabinet maker's woods,—rosewood, mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, oak, and white enamel.

Regular prices, one-half more than figures given below.

At $10—White enameled, top 29x19, one large drawer, serpentine front, pattern French bevel plate mirror 16x24.

At $11—Of curly birch, fancy top 36x18, swell ends, pattern French bevel plate mirror 18x24, carved front, French legs.

At $13—Of English oak, fancy top 33x18, one large drawer, swell front and swell ends, pattern French bevel plate mirror 22x24, French legs.

At $15—Of solid mahogany, fancy top 36x18, swell front, two drawers, pattern French bevel plate mirror 16x26, twisted legs and cast brass trimmings.

At $14—Of curly birch, fancy top 33x18, one large drawer, swell front, oval French bevel plate mirror 16x24, French legs.

At $17—Of solid mahogany, fancy top 36x20, serpentine front, one large drawer, pattern French bevel plate mirror 18x26, French legs.

At $20—Of bird's eye maple, top 34x18, serpentine front, two drawers, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24, carved top, French legs.

At $21—Of quarter-sawed oak, top 37x18, three drawers, fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x32, French legs.

Plates, and Some Other China. WE have still a number of the magnificent French Fancy Plates, with portrait centres,—fifteen-dollar-apiece plates, with a new price on them of Five Dollars. But you must come quickly,—they're finding ready appreciation.

Some Haviland Bread and Butter Plates, also,—very beautiful goods, as you know already by knowing that they're Haviland. Most of them are the dollar-and-a-half kind. Take your choice at

Seventy-five Cents each.

At the same price and about equal value, are some elaborately decorated Cake Plates.

The second shipment of Haviland Dinner Sets has reached us;—Here are some facts about them.

100-piece Sets, gold trimmed handles, $20; regularly $27.50.
100-piece Sets, with gold edges and handles, $25; regularly $32.50.
113-piece Sets, all-gold handles. $27.50; regularly $37.50.
113-piece Sets, gold edges and handles, $35; regularly $50.

Basement.

Knit Petticoats. A GOOD one for 75c.—wool face and cotton back, with two rows of colors across bottom. Others, all wool, in many solid colors, various borders, at $1, $1.25, and $1.75. If one or two more are needed, don't delay.

Second floor.

Candy Matters. PEOPLE are finding out about our candies. The sales go rolling up, snow-ball fashion,—bigger every week and with a ratio of increase constantly growing.

Of course. Better candy *cannot* be made. Very few candies are made as well. And there are always plenty of novelties, and the candy people are rich in the pretty tastes and dainty methods which make packing and appearance so important a feature.

The new chocolate-covered marshmallows are getting to be wonderfully popular. Ours cost 20c. a pound, only. If you can get them better we won't ask you to buy ours;—but you cannot. There's nothing better than *best*.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

EIGHT ELDERS RESIGN.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session Receives Resignations from Its Members.

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church held a regular meeting last night, which was presided over by the Rev. Dr. John Hall as Moderator. Of the twelve Elders of the church who are now in the city, four were present at the meeting, and the resignations of the other eight were presented to it.

H. E. Rowland, W. Campbell, S. B. Brownell, and Robert Beggs were the Elders who met at the church last night. With them were S. S. Auchincloss, William Irwin, and J. A. Frame, Deacons. The meeting was private. At its conclusion Dr. Hall stated that the resignations of eight members of the session had been presented and placed upon the minutes, to be acted upon at a future meeting.

The eight men who have resigned are Malcolm Graham, Alexander Maitland, James R. Jesup, John Sloane, E. Francis Hyde, Henry L. Smith, J. J. McCook, and Henry B. Barnes. Their resignations were sent individually, and were addressed to the Moderator of the Session. They were all formal, and all asked for speedy acceptance. Members who were present last night would not make any statement regarding their contents further than to say that they resulted from differences of opinion. The hope was expressed that none of the eight would leave the church.

When the resignations of these members have been accepted there will be ten members of the session to be chosen, death having recently created two vacancies. The remaining members will nominate and the congregation will elect these members. Four members of the session are absent from the city—George H. Brown, John Inglis, John Sinclair, and Ewen McIntyre.

The congregation of the church will meet on Monday afternoon next to fill vacancies on the Board of Trustees caused by the death of James Frazer and the resignations of E. Francis Hyde, Robert H. Robertson, John P. Duncan, Horace E. Garth, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and John S. Kennedy.

A BURGLAR, NOT HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Lamm Lets an Intruder Escape by Her Mistake.

The police were informed last night of a burglary in the house of Joseph Lamm, at 221 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. About 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Mrs. Lamm awakened and was about to get up for a drink of water, when she saw a man in the room. Thinking it was her husband she called to him to get her a drink.

"All right. In a minute," came the reply, and the figure leisurely walked into the adjoining room. The minute passed and several others were recorded, and then Mrs. Lamm grew impatient.

"Joe, I wish you would hurry up. You're awfully slow," called Mrs. Lamm.

"Who says I am slow?" queried a deep voice just back of her, and turning, Mrs. Lamm saw her husband in the bed. She began to shriek and cry, and when the husband succeeded in quieting her she told what she had seen.

He made an examination and found that his gold watch, a silver clock, and some other jewelry, all worth $100, were gone. The open window of the next room showed where the burglar had made his exit. He had climbed to the fire-escape and then jumped a distance of about ten feet.

WANTS A LEFT-HANDED DUEL.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—A political sensation is caused by the publication of a letter from Col. Thomas E. Moore of Bourbon County, leading Silver Democrat, denouncing Desha Breckinridge, son of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, editor of The Herald, and suggesting a duel to settle their differences. Col. Moore is an ex-Confederate, and is paralyzed in his right arm. He suggests that both use their left arms.

The feeling between the men was engendered in the Breckinbridge-Owens Congressional contest four years ago. Col. Moore was recently suggested as a Penitentiary Commissioner, and The Herald ridiculed him. This led to the challenge.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIALS

Morris Engleman Testified that the Deputies Told Him to Go Into His House for Safety.

THE SHOOTING PLANNED AHEAD

A Witness Heard a Deputy Say: "Let Them Go Until They Get to Lattimer and Then We'll Shoot Them"—Some Wanton Acts.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 10.—The first witness called to the stand in the Lattimer murder case when court convened this morning was Morris Engleman of West Hazleton. Engleman said that on the day of the shooting of the striking miners by Sheriff Martin and his Deputies he was on the road and near the Deputies at the time the strikers were entering Lattimer. He testified that he was told by the Deputies to go into his house, as he was in danger of being shot.

On cross-examination by counsel for the defense Engleman said that he thought the Deputies were doing all they could to preserve the peace and disperse the strikers in a peaceful manner without violence. The witness said that he did not see the strikers carrying arms, but admitted that they might have been armed, as he did not see all of them.

Daniel Ferry, a grocer of Hazleton, who was driving along the road to Lattimer on the day of the shooting was then called. He testified that he saw the strikers who were marching and that they were quiet and orderly. They were talking quietly among themselves. He also said he saw the shooting at Lattimer, being near the Deputies at the time. He heard first a single shot and saw a striker fall. Then there was a volley, and several fell, and after the volley there were a number of separate shots.

"The witness said he saw a wounded man who was lying on the railroad track get up and try to walk away, but he was shot down again.

Ferry said he remembered seeing Deputies Edward Turnbach, William Raught, and John Turner at Lattimer. He said he saw William Raught, after the shooting became general, run after the strikers as far as the railroad track and shoot at a striker who was running toward the schoolhouse.

Sheriff Martin Not in Danger.

Counsel for the defense asked the witness if Sheriff Martin was not in as much danger of being shot as were the strikers when the shots were fired by the deputies.

"No, Sir," replied the witness. "He was quite out of danger. He was out of line of the firing."

Joe Zappa, one of the men wounded at Lattimer, was the next witness. He said when the strikers reached Lattimer the Sheriff stopped them. "I was some little distance away," he said, "and pushed forward to hear what was said. The Sheriff told the leaders that they could not go on to the mine, but the leaders said they were going, and the Sheriff again told them they could not go. Then about twenty men pushed past the Sheriff and the shooting commenced. I ran and got on the other side of the railroad track before I was hit. The ball struck me in the back. I fell and got up again, because I was afraid of being shot. I ran a short distance and then fell again, and did not know anything more."

Daniel Murphy was the next witness called. He said he saw Deputy A. E. Hess give water to a wounded striker, and, together with Alonzo Dodson and A. M. Eby, carry some of the wounded men to the cars.

He could not identify a rifle as being of the kind the deputies carried, but the next witness, Herman Pottinger, did so.

The first witness of the afternoon was August Catski. He said that the deputies pushed and prodded the strikers at West Hazleton and forced them out of the road; that the witness and Martin Locka, although some distance from the other strikers, were followed by two deputies, who struck them with their guns. The witness said he was standing near the trolley car on which deputies embarked to go to Lattimer, and he heard one of the deputies, whom he did not know, say: "Let them go until we get to Lattimer, and then we'll shoot them."

Catski said he was not at Lattimer, but his brother and several of his friends were wounded there.

Strikers Notified Not to Arm.

Catski said the strikers were especially notified at the meeting at Harwood, the night before the shooting, not to carry arms, because some of them might not know they were violating the law by so doing, and were liable to arrest.

John Pentrick, who reached Lattimer after the shooting, said he helped several wounded men, but could not tell where their wounds were. Upon the calling of John Ulrich, the defense agreed to admit the following facts in order to hurry the trial along by avoiding a continued repetition of the same questions: First, the meeting of the strikers at Harwood; second, the presence of the Deputies and strikers at West Hazleton; third, the fact that the Deputies were armed; fourth, the fact that apparently the strikers were not armed.

Ulrich pointed out Thomas H. Hall as the Deputy who struck a striker at West Hazleton, cutting his head and breaking his arm. He denied, on cross examination, that he had struck Deputy T. Milner Morris on the arm at West Hazleton, or that he threw stones at any of the Deputies. He also denied that he was arrested at West Hazleton and locked up.

George Yamschack said he joined the strikers along the road, and they made him throw away a small stick he carried. At Lattimer he said the Sheriff grabbed George Novatny and pushed his revolver in his face; then witness got hold of George and pulled him loose. The Sheriff then grabbed another man, and Novatny pulled him loose. The shooting then commenced.

Joseph Mekki of Humboldt said the deputies called out at West Hazleton to some of the strikers: "If you do not get out of the road we will shoot you down like dogs."

Mekki was shot through the arm while running away, and showed the scars of the wound.

Andrew Hannes and Adam Lapinski, two of the wounded strikers, showed their scars. Both were wounded in the back while running away. This closed the testimony for the day.

THETA DELTA CHI REJOICES.

Its Semi-Centennial Anniversary Celebrated at the Windsor with Addresses and a Dinner.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Theta Delta Chi, a fraternity which has charges in some thirty American colleges, took place in the Windsor Hotel yesterday. The annual convention closed on Wednesday.

The celebration was public, and wives, daughters, and friends of the delegates attended it. After musical selections by a college orchestra, Assistant Bishop Mahlon Norris Gilbert of Minnesota was introduced as Chairman by Carl A. Harstrom, the recently re-elected President of the Grand Charge, or central organization, of the fraternity. President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College, delivered the semi-centennial oration, an eloquent and scholarly discourse. He reviewed Theta Delta Chi's history, and said that the college fraternity had been the producer of good and wholesome manhood and aided "the electric spark to leap from brain to brain," inciting a desire to solve perennial and vital problems.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City followed with his semi-centennial poem, which dealt with the good done by the fraternity. Its history during the first twenty-five years of its existence was then discussed by Col. William L. Stone, and that of the last twenty-five years by Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell. Mr. Hoyt, a delegate, sang a song of his own composition in honor of Theta Delta Chi, and the delegates were photographed in a group.

Some 300 delegates attended a dinner at the Windsor in the evening. The room in which they met was decorated with American flags, and college songs and yells were numerous. The officers of the grand charge presented a loving cup to Clay W. Holmes, editor of the fraternity magazine. Bishop Gilbert was toastmaster, and among those who responded to toasts were Abel Beach and Andrew H. Green of Syracuse, the two surviving founders of Theta Delta Chi.

CANADA'S MILITARY PLANS.

Scheme for Defending the Dominion—New Guns for the Artillery—Work at Quebec.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Canada is engaged in an elaborate scheme of militia defense. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association to-day the Governor General, the Minister of Militia, Gen. Montgomery Moore, commanding the imperial forces in Canada, and Gen. Gascogne, commanding the Canadian militia, were present. Information in regard to the defense of the country was imparted by the military officers.

Hereafter there is to be a full interchange between the imperial troops at Halifax and the Canadian artillery and infantry, artillery and infantry men of the imperial force doing garrison duty at Quebec and other national stations, while Canadian artillery and infantry men become a portion of the Halifax garrison and perhaps, eventually, of the forces of Aldershot and other camps in England.

A number of modern guns for the defense of the cities will be placed in position as soon as the Imperial Committee now considering the question decides what weapon is best adapted for the work. Six battalions of six breech-loading twelve-pounder field artillery guns already have been provided, and Gen. Gascogne has made a requisition for arms for four additional batteries. When the field artillery is completed Canada will have sixty field artillery guns of most approved patterns. The ammunition factory at Quebec is being fitted up with machinery to provide shells for the artillery.

The whole militia force soon will be provided with the most modern equipment, the plan being that Canada shall be ready for an attack from any quarter. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, in his speech at the conference, said that he hoped Canada never would be attacked, but if it was the defense of Canada was possible, no matter whence the attack came.

MAY MOVE THE JUMEL HOUSE.

Its New Location Will Be Across Edgecombe Road If Gen. Earle Sells Part of the Property.

As soon as negotiations now going forward between Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and others not as yet known in the transaction are completed, the famous Jumel Mansion, around which centres an important chapter of the Nation's history, will be moved from its present site, where it has stood for 140 years, across the Edgecombe Road to a point overlooking the Speedway and High Bridge Park.

Edgecombe Avenue is now being cut through Gen. Earle's property. This will leave a plot of twenty-seven lots on one side of the avenue between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and another of six lots on the other side of the avenue. Gen. Earle said last night that he had been negotiating for the sale of the large plot, and if it were sold, it would necessitate moving the house to the other plot. Anticipating a successful outcome of the negotiations, he said, he applied to the Building Department in advance for a permit to move the house.

The mansion was built by Roger Morris, and Gen. Washington made it his headquarters during the times when the British swarmed around Fort George and the hills of Westchester. It afterward passed into the hands of Stephen Jumel, an eccentric French wine merchant, whose widow gave the place a social lustre that the lapse of years has not dimmed. Mme. Jumel was a lavish entertainer, and many prominent men of the earlier days of the city were her guests.

The wide doorway of the mansion is flanked on either side by small panes of glass, and on these are scratched the names of many of those who partook of Mme. Jumel's hospitality. To the left of the great hall is the tea room, where in later years Aaron Burr married Mme. Jumel. In the dining room at the right of the hall Washington was seated when the sentry, pacing the upper hall, rushed in and announced that the British were approaching Harlem Creek. In this room also, Prince, later Emperor, Napoleon, escorted the hostess to dinner. In the basement are spacious cellars, hewn from the solid rock.

The upper hall opens directly into the chamber occupied by Washington. It seems to have no means of ingress or egress except from a narrow door leading to the hall, yet a push against the wall behind the spot where Washington's bed once stood will swing open a secret door, leading to another apartment, from which access may be had into the open air.

HILL ON THE ELECTIONS.

The ex-Senator Says the Democrats Will Win Next Fall, Barring Mistakes in New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Probably no man in the State has watched the returns from the first series of Spring elections, held Tuesday, with closer interest than ex-Senator David B. Hill. The Democrats in the Legislature are awake to the fact that while nominally out of politics, Mr. Hill is as well informed on the status of party affairs throughout the State as in the days when he sat on the box seat and held the party reins openly, and they were anxious to know his opinion of the significance of the Democratic gains reported from all quarters.

The ex-Senator talked about the elections with the manner of a man who has heard good news, when seen at his law office to-day. He said that he was much pleased at the result of the town meetings so far held throughout the State. They indicated, he said, much Democratic activity, and showed that with prudent counsels and the absence of party mistakes in New York, the Democrats have a good opportunity for carrying the State at the coming Fall election.

Further than this Mr. Hill did not care to discuss the meaning of Tuesday's vote on political prospects in general. It is regarded as significant, however, that in this brief declaration the ex-Senator makes the first public expression of his belief that the Democrats will win this year. The only proviso attached to his hopeful prophecy is the fear that Tammany Hall may do something to spoil the party's bright prospects. In this, it is pointed out, he reveals the fact that he has not forgotten the existence of Richard Croker as a possible disturbing factor in State politics this Fall.

The Democratic members of the Assembly showed their elation over the town meeting returns to-day by frequent sarcastic references to them in the debate over the Murphy resolution; and Senator Cantor summarized the sentiment of the Democrats in the Senate when he said: "Well, it shows that things are coming our way."

The Republicans point to the fact that the Spring elections do not always furnish a sure indication of the result in the Fall, and recall that in 1892 the most wonderful Republican gains were recorded in the town elections, yet the State went hopelessly Democratic in November.

Mr. Croker an Honorary Member.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Democratic Club, last night, Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and Randolph Guggenheimer were elected to honorary membership in the club.

An Ohio Priest Sued.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Susie Staples, a nineteen-year-old girl, to-day brought suit for $2,000 damages against Father Clement R. Rhode, rector of Holy Cross Church, for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. Her story is that she was arrested on suspicion of having pulled flowers from the altar of the church. She says that at the time of the alleged offense she was praying before the altar.

G. B. Torrey to Show Portraits.

George Burroughs Torrey will give a private portrait exhibition on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Sunday, at the Waldorf-Astoria. In the collection are portraits of several Philadelphia and New York society people. A three-quarter portrait of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court and one of Commodore Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia are among them.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*
Andreas Saxlehner.

CANADA SHUTS OUT TROOPS

She Will Not Let Them Cross the Border to Klondike Under the Latest Arrangement.

OTTAWA'S REPLY NOW AWAITED

Minister Sifton's Position at Variance with His Talk When in Washington and with Sir Julian Pauncefote's Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In view of the apparent disposition of the Canadian authorities to prevent the United States troops from accompanying the relief expedition into the gold country, a brief review of the correspondence that has so far taken place between the two Governments may be in order:

The negotiations proper started Dec. 30 last between Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department and Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior of Canada, then in Washington. The official reports that a complete agreement, as it was understood at the time, was reached as to the course to be followed by the expedition and its escort. Soon after Mr. Sifton's return to Ottawa a question arose as to the free admission of supplies to be taken in by the Government expedition in case they were to be sold at cost, which was disposed by a prompt telegram from Mr. Sifton in answer to Mr. Meiklejohn saying that it was intended to charge no duty upon provisions to be sent in.

Mr. Sifton also reminded Mr. Meiklejohn of the stipulation between them that no unofficial or unauthorized person should accompany the expedition. To facilitate free entry, he asked for a certified list of the persons and an inventory of the outfit of the expedition. In confirmation of this came a note from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, confirming the statement as to free entry of goods, and having this important paragraph as bearing on the present controversy:

"Also, that convoys may be accompanied by such reasonable escort as the United States Government may desire to provide for them, and each convoy shall be likewise accompanied by a Canadian officer, the expenses of such Canadian officer being borne by the Dominion Government."

Supposing that this understanding was perfect, it came as a surprise to the War Department when Mr. Sifton, on Jan. 27, wrote that he took it for granted that the fifty-five enlisted men who were to accompany the expedition were not intended to go beyond the boundary line, which, he says, "is provisionally at the summit of the mountains, about the middle of the pass."

Mr. Sifton added that the arrangement into which he had entered was that he should furnish escort for the American expedition, and he had accordingly sent forward the men for that purpose.

In reply, under date of Jan. 31, Mr. Meiklejohn said that his understanding was that the entire escort designated by our Government should accompany the expedition to its destination, as necessary to render assistance in overcoming anticipated difficulties, subject to Canadian law, and to be accompanied by a Canadian officer. Enlisted men instead of civilians were selected as more available, more amenable to discipline, and costing less. It is proposed to withdraw them after getting the supplies through. The escort is not regarded as a military expedition, but on Canadian soil its service will be of a civil nature. Mr. Meiklejohn thereupon reminded Mr. Sifton of the agreement with Sir Julian as to the "reasonable escort" to be permitted. He points to the condition that would confront the expedition if it arrives upon the Canadian border with supplies and had to go beyond to meet hungry and desperate people without a single arm for the protection of the expedition, its supplies, or equipment.

So far no further communication has been had with the Canadian Government on this subject. The route to be followed by the expedition is therefore uncertain.

A SENATE KLONDIKE BILL.

To Keep Canadians from Getting a Share of Our Coasting Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, to-day reported to the Senate and secured the passage of a bill amending the navigation laws in important particulars affecting the coasting trade of this country. The bill is of general application, but it is intended especially to prevent Canadian vessels from securing an undue share of the carrying business between Alaskan and other American ports.

Complaint has been made that Canadian vessels are attempting to participate in the trade by starting from their own ports, and then stopping successively at more than one American port and taking on passengers and freight from one American point to another, on the theory that all were embraced in one voyage.

The bill passed by the Senate to-day provides for the forfeiture of any merchandise shipped from one American port to another, "either directly or via a foreign port," in any other than an American vessel. A like provision is also made in regard to the transportation of passengers by a foreign vessel from one American port to another, except that the penalty in this case is placed at $100 each. The penalty under the existing law is $2.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the transshipment and transportation of merchandise imported into the United States by sea for immediate exportation to a foreign port by sea or by a river, and also amends the present law found in Section 1,309 of the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows:

"The master of any foreign vessel laden or in ballast, arriving, whether by sea or otherwise, in the waters of the United States from any foreign territory adjacent to the northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontier of the United States shall report at the office of any Collector or Deputy Collector of the Customs which shall be nearest to the point which such vessel may enter such waters, and such vessel shall not transfer her cargo or passengers to another vessel or proceed further inland, either to unload or take in cargo, without a special permit from such Collector or Deputy Collector, issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, from time to time prescribe. This section shall also apply to trade with or through Alaska. For any violation of this section such vessel shall be seized and forfeited."

The bill is made to take effect one month after its passage.

Reception to Bishop Ninde.

More than 5,000 people crowded into the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to attend the reception given by the members of the Epworth League to Bishop W. X. Ninde, President of the league. An elaborate programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, had been arranged and some of the ministers from the Methodist churches in this city made short addresses. William B. Howard presided. Bishop W. X. Ninde delivered a short address, which was followed by the installation of officers. Addresses were made by George W. Vail, President of the Brooklyn South District, and the Rev. J. H. Colman, D. D., member of the council.

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Re-election of President Potter by the Convention at St. Louis—212 Votes Out of 325.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Isaac B. Potter was re-elected to-day President of the League of American Wheelmen. Out of 325 votes cast in the convention 212 were for Potter and 107 for Gideon; the remaining votes were scattered.

Thomas J. Keenan of Pittsburg was chosen First Vice President unanimously, E. N. Hines, Chief Consul of the Michigan Division was elected Second Vice President, and J. C. Tattersall of New Jersey Treasurer. Each received the unanimous vote of the convention.

President Potter presided at the afternoon session of the convention. An Auditing Committee for the ensuing year, consisting of George E. Blackman of New York, J. Fred Adams of Massachusetts, and George W. Greeburg of Chicago, was elected. On behalf of the Mayor of Indianapolis, where the meet of 1898 will be held, Merrill Moores, a delegate to the convention, presented to Chairman Potter for the wheelmen an immense key and the liberty of the city.

A motion by Chief Consul Sams of Maryland to pay to Chairman Mott of the National Racing Board the balance of funds in the treasury of the board, about $1,400, as compensation for his work during the past year, was adopted unanimously.

It also was voted to pay to Secretary Bassett $200 for his services and to authorize the loaning of $250 to the International Championship Association to defray the expense of sending amateur and professional teams to the world's championship contests to be held at Vienna.

Through Chairman Mott, the Racing Board reported a long list of riders who had been transferred to the professional class for the infraction of rules other than that of competing for money. It was recommended that they be restored to their former standing in the amateur class. This recommendation was adopted, with the single exception of J. B. Corser of Allentown, Penn.

Another list of professionals who desired reinstatement to the amateur class was passed up to the Assembly without the recommendation of the Racing Board and was promptly laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

The rest of the day was spent in considering proposed amendments to the constitution.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS.

Hamilton School Now in the Lead, with Six Victories.

The interscholastic chess tournament was continued at Columbia Grammar School yesterday afternoon, with the following results:

Players.	Openings.	Moves.
Brown—Matteson*	King's Bishop	32
Manson, 0; Briggs, 1	Philidor's Defense	44
Lynch—Wertheimer*	French Defense	32
Arnstein—Libaire*	Dutch Defense	27

*Adjourned.

Hamilton School is now in the lead, with six victories and one defeat.

ANSON URGED FOR ALDERMAN.

His Friends Propose to Run Him in the Fourth Ward, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Now that Anson is no longer in the Chicago ball club, and is likely to be without occupation in the diamond field, several of his friends have written to the newspapers proposing to run him as Alderman.

Anson lives in the Fourth Ward, and is a Democrat. He would need all his friends to be elected, but he does not view the proposed plunge into politics with much favor. He looks upon it in the light of a joke, although his friends are serious enough in proposing it.

BURNS MAY MANAGE CHICAGO.

A Contract Forwarded to Him in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—A special dispatch from Chicago brings the news that a Chicago contract is on its way to Springfield directed to Thomas Everett Burns.

President Hart of the Chicago Club returned to that city from the South yesterday, and last evening gave out the announcement that Mr. Burns's application for the position of manager had been received and considered along with a lot of others, and that a letter containing a definite offer, the terms and conditions of which were not announced, was mailed to Mr. Burns yesterday. The Chicago Club will begin its practice at Waycross, Ga.

SHOOTING AT DEXTER PARK.

Dr. Schwartz Gets the Unknown Gun Club's Medal.

An unusually large gathering of trap shooting experts journeyed out to Dexter Park yesterday afternoon, the attraction being the regular monthly shoot of the Unknown Gun Club, followed by their annual meeting and election of officers. The championship medal for 1897 was presented to Dr. Schwartz, whose aggregate score for the year was nearly fifty points ahead of that of his nearest competitor.

The following officers were elected: President—H. Knebel; Vice President—Ed. A. Vroome; Treasurer—Dr. Moore; Secretary—W. A. Sands.

E. A. Lippack offered a medal for the championship of the current year. Mr. Selig also put up two medals, one gold and the other silver, for special competitions.

The sport at the traps included the usual seven-bird event, which was followed by three open sweeps.

Amateur Skaters Race.

J. K. McCulloch of Winnipeg, the champion amateur speed skater of the world, defeated a number of amateurs, including G. Bellefeuille of Canada, in a one-mile handicap race, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night. Bellefeuille started from the scratch with McCulloch, but the latter skated away from him after three-quarters of the distance had been covered, eventually winning by twenty yards from Oscar Lunn, who had a handicap of fifty yards. The latter skated a game race, but became so exhausted about ten yards from the finish that he fainted. He slid across the line one yard in front of H. P. McDonald. Bellefeuille finished a close fourth. The winner's time was 3:00 4-5.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. La Mascotte won, Moringa second, Eroica third. Time—1:30.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Three-eighths of a mile. Saintley won, Gold Scratch second, Anchored third. Time—0:37.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Coda won, Heidelberg second, Walter J. third. Time—1:57.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Marplot won, Morellito second, Lincoln II. third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Our Climate won, Wawona second, Mamie Scott third. Time—1:56.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Libertine won, May W. second, Tea Rose II. third. Time—1:14¼.

Yale Beats Knickerbocker.

Yale scored an easy victory at basket ball in her game with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at the latter's gymnasium last night, winning by a score of 27 to 7. Sharpe, Beard, and Peck did all the scoring for the collegians. Sharpe scored three goals in play and twice on fouls. Ficke and Waters did the best work for the clubmen.

The Von Der Ahe Abduction Case.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Von Der Ahe abduction case came up in the United States Court again this morning. Several witnesses were examined, including W. A. Nimick, the bondsman, and Detective Bendel. Judge Buffington continued the case until to-morrow.

Poggenberg Defeats Barnard.

Ferd. Poggenberg won his game with William Barnard in the amateur billiard tournament at Daly's parlors last night by a score of 270 to 237. Barnard was to play 250 points. Poggenberg ran out in the seventy-fifth inning. His highest run was 45, beating the record in the tourney thus far.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

SUIT OVER A GAS DEAL

Charges of Fraud in Connection with the Consolidation of Brooklyn Companies.

WELL-KNOWN MEN ACCUSED

W. J. Logan Says that E. C. Benedict, W. Rockefeller, and Others Swindled Himself and Friends Out of $1,000,000—Argument in Court.

Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument and reserved decision upon a demurrer interposed by Elias C. Benedict, one of the defendants, to the complaint of William J. Logan in his suit against William Rockefeller, John G. Moore, Henry H. Rogers, and the other members of the syndicate which arranged to consolidate the various Brooklyn gas companies. Benedict was not a member of the syndicate, but had some dealings with Logan as to the purchase of shares in the Williamsburg Gas Company which were required to enable the syndicate to secure control of the stock of that company. J. L. Hill, counsel for Benedict, said the complaint did not state a sufficient cause of action against his client, and that the plaintiff had control of one-third of the stock of the Williamsburg company and had endeavored to secure control of another third, as two-thirds of the stock was necessary.

Benedict and Logan entered into an agreement, under which Benedict purchased 1,500 shares from the Phenix Insurance Company, the profits to be equally divided between them. Five hundred shares of stock owned by Benedict were also purchased on behalf of the syndicate. Counsel claimed that Benedict should not have been made defendant, as his interests were similar to those of the plaintiff. Benedict had brought a suit against the defendants in this suit, which was still pending, claiming he owned the 1,500 shares of stock purchased from the Phenix Insurance Company, and that Logan was only interested in the profits, Logan making a similar claim on his part. These facts, counsel claimed, constituted grounds for dismissal of the complaint. Mr. Hill said the original scheme to secure control of the different Brooklyn gas companies had been abandoned, and that the consolidation was effected by purchasing the various properties.

W. B. Hornblower of counsel for the plaintiff said that in 1894 a project to consolidate all the gas companies in Brooklyn had been set on foot, the defendants, Rogers and Rockefeller, being chief movers, together with Moore & Schley, as their brokers. The plaintiff, with his friends, controlled over one-third of the stock of the Williamsburg Gas Company, and, in order to protect their holdings, purchased 5,202 shares out of 20,000, exclusive of all stock owned or controlled by Benedict. Fifteen hundred shares had been purchased in Benedict's name, the title to which the plaintiff claimed was in him, subject to a division of profits with Benedict. Logan claimed that, as agent for Moore & Schley, and the defendant, Rogers, he also procured Benedict to turn in 500 shares of stock, which he owned absolutely, on condition that he was to fare as well as the other defendants in the consolidation.

Mr. Hornblower said the plaintiff then became the victim of what he asserted was a gigantic fraud on the part of the other defendants and Benedict. He said that Logan's complaint showed that after he had put his own stock and that of his friends into the scheme, the defendants, having bound him by a so-called syndicate agreement, proceeded to operate the consolidation solely in their own interests. The plaintiff charged the defendants with having swindled him and his friends out of upward of $1,000,000, and wanted the scheme of consolidation investigated, and his rights and those of Benedict, as well as the other defendants, determined, and an accounting had, and a return made to him and his friends of the equivalent of the stock turned in by them, and the profits due them.

Benedict, counsel stated, had repudiated Logan's ownership of the 1,500 shares, and also his agency with reference to the 500 shares in the Williamsburg Company, and claimed from Logan his full pro rata share on them, and upon one-third of the 1,500 shares, whether he recovered the amounts or not from the other defendants. Mr. Hornblower said the suit brought in the Federal Court would probably not be decided for fifteen years, and that Logan had therefore come into the Supreme Court to have the matter settled. Justice Chase took the papers and reserved decision.

DR. RAINSFORD ON SCHOOLS.

He Calls False Economy Toward Educational Institutions Stupendous Folly.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Manhattan, addressed the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on "Social Problems of To-day." Dr. Rainsford aroused great interest by his remarks regarding Mayor Van Wyck and his attitude toward the public schools. He said that any attempt at false economy in regard to public educational institutions was stupendous folly and that the first Mayor of the new City of New York seemed to be in sympathy with such a movement. He continued by saying, in part:

"History has shown the wisdom of liberality in educational matters. If our funds are to be decreased, the future will have many criminals and paupers for us to support. Our great need is education for the masses, not a higher but a broader education. We have public, kindergarten, mission, and other schools, yet our educational system is far behind that of many Western cities.

"We are constantly in the midst of changes with which we are not ready to deal. The workers have little hope for advance in their wages. The wages are in the hands of the few. Women are compelled to labor under great difficulty, and are subjected to many temptations."

FROZEN TO DEATH IN CHICAGO.

Finding of the Body of Max Miller, Who Disappeared Jan. 23.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The body of Max Miller was found to-day in a snow drift at the foot of Ohio Street, near the Lake Shore, where it had lain since Jan. 23. The place is within a mile of the Court House, and the body was found in a large vacant space.

James Murphy, a watchman, was walking near there to-day when he discovered a black object sticking out of a snow bank. It proved to be Miller's foot. Murphy dug the body out of the snow and ice, and had it taken to the police station. It was found to answer to the description of Miller, who disappeared Jan. 23, while intoxicated. He was a waiter and lived at 324 State Street.

PRINCIPAL O'NEIL'S CASE

Board of Superintendents of the Public Schools Takes Action on His Disappearance.

RELATIVES SEARCH FOR HIM

He Has Not Been Seen Since November and Has Sent No Word to the Board Since Last May—His Mind May Be Affected.

Henry P. O'Neil, one of the best known and oldest teachers in point of service in the public schools of this city, and Principal of Grammar School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, has been suspended without pay by the Board of Assistant Superintendents, of which Superintendent Jasper is the head. The charge against him is that he has been absent without leave, and the investigation of this matter discloses the fact that Mr. O'Neil has disappeared from his home, 331 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, where he lived with his brother, Hugh O'Neil, Principal of School 113, and his sister, Miss Rose O'Neil, Principal of Primary School 23. They have not heard directly from him since last November. They have heard from persons who know him, that he has been seen at different times in various parts of New Jersey, and five days ago his brother heard from a stranger that Mr. O'Neil had been seen in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. O'Neil has communicated with friends in that city in an effort to have the whereabouts of his brother determined, so that he may be submitted to a medical examination, and the results be presented to the Board of Education when Mr. O'Neil's case is tried. No answer has been yet received to these communications.

Accident Weakened Him.

Mr. O'Neil was an indefatigable worker, and it is to this continued strain and overwork, coupled with an accident he met with a year ago, that his weakened mental condition is ascribed. One morning last February, while he was walking down Frankfort Street on his way to the school in Vandewater Street, a roll of paper which was being unloaded from a truck struck him. He was thrown down and badly injured about the head and body. He managed to reach his school, but a few hours afterward was taken home in a cab, a very sick man. For several months he was unable to move. Previous to this he had suffered somewhat from insomnia, and this accident complicated matters to such a degree that Mr. O'Neil, according to his relatives, has never since been the same man. Mr. O'Neil returned to his school, but in May last he gave it up, and since that time Superintendent Jasper and the Board of Education have had no word from him.

Mr. O'Neil kept an account in the Oriental Bank at Canal Street and the Bowery, and the cashier of that institution said yesterday that two weeks ago he drew a considerable sum of money, but would not say how much. The cashier also said that at the time Mr. O'Neil looked well and entirely able to care for himself and his affairs. That he had drawn money from the bank was communicated to Superintendent Jasper, who had been making inquiries about the missing Principal, and the action of the board suspending Mr. O'Neil followed shortly after

Superintendent Jasper's Statement.

Superintendent Jasper was disinclined yesterday to discuss Mr. O'Neil's case, which he said was a very unfortunate one.

"He was one of the best Principals in the service," said Mr. Jasper, "and has done invaluable work for the good of the public school system. He was one of the first to introduce manual training into the schools. He has been receiving one-third of his pay since his absence last May, but as we have heard absolutely nothing from him since that time, we were compelled under the law to take the steps we have taken. Since his accident he has never been mentally up to his former high standard."

Hugh O'Neil yesterday gave it as his opinion that his brother was suffering from nervous prostration and overwork, which his accident had complicated.

"As with all men whose high mental attainments are known," said Mr. O'Neil, "I infer that my brother has a fear of letting it be known that his faculties are impaired, and so has withdrawn himself from his friends and family. I have endeavored to locate him, and want him to come to this city to have his mental condition inquired into. He is eligible for retirement, and if a report of experts should show that he is incapable of teaching, the Board of Education might be asked to retire him. Such request could come only from him."

Henry P. O'Neil was made a teacher in the public schools in 1860, and has served continuously for thirty-eight years. He has been a Principal for twenty-six years. He received the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated. He studied law in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in the same class with Mayor Van Wyck. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Columbia, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of the State of New York, both after passing examinations for the degrees. He is fifty-five years old, and a bachelor.

THE MYSTERY NOT CLEARED.

The mutilated body of the man found floating in the East River Tuesday has not yet been identified, and the police seem no nearer a solution than when the body was first discovered. For a time yesterday the police thought the mystery had been cleared up, as Sandford G. Cable, an employe of the Department of Correction, called at the Morgue and identified the body as that of Albert Block, who until recently lived at 240 West Twelfth Street. Cable said he knew Block well, and identified the body by the hair on the scalp and by the lobe of the ear. Cable lives at 260 West Twelfth Street.

Mrs. Charles A. Beutzen, who lives at 240 West Twelfth Street, said that two weeks ago Block's wife died, and he left the house to secure money to pay her funeral expenses. He has not returned to the house since. The mutilated body was also identified as Block's by four other persons.

The body was not Block's, however, but a few feet from where it lay was the body of a man who died in a lodging house at 270 Bowery Sunday last, under the name of John Egan. Late last night the body of John Egan was positively identified by John McGrath, who has a liquor store in Greenwich Avenue, as that of Block. McGrath had known him for three years. The body was also identified positively by two other men.

The police discarded both the Lanares and Nelson theories yesterday.

Enough Money for Two Cases.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of a paralyzed woman: "E. L. M.," $25; "W." and Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, $10 each; Mrs. F. P. Furnald, "J. H. C.," "J. T. W.," D. J. Steward, "H. R. W.," "A. B. F.," $5 each; J. T. Dunnell, $2; K. Otani and J. Gould's Sons & Co., $1 each. Also the following for an incipient consumptive: "M. W. D.," $25; Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, "H. D. B.," "C. H.," and Mrs. C. Lipsius, $5 each; J. H. Jones, $2.50; "A. W." and "Truly a Sympathizer," $2 each; "Cash," "Bertha T.," "L. H.," "O. L.," "A. G. K.," and F. W. Trow, $1 each; "I. H.," 50 cents. As sufficient money for these two cases has now been received, no further contributions will be necessary.

Thursday Evening Club Meets.

The last meeting of the Thursday Evening Club before Lent took place last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, 7 Washington Square North, there being an attendance of about 150. The guests were bidden for 8:30 P. M., and supper was served at 11 o'clock. The lecturer of the evening was Dr. Edward Robinson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who spoke on the Venus de Milo, illustrating his remarks with pictures. Among the club members are Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane

IN PLACE OF GOELET CUPS.

John Jacob Astor Offers to Establish Yacht Prizes in Perpetuity—His Gift Accepted.

The New York Yacht Club's meeting last night, outside of the election of officers, was noteworthy in many ways, for John Jacob Astor and W. Gould Brokaw distinguished themselves by offering cups to take the place of those heretofore offered by the late Ogden Goelet. By a singular coincidence both offers were dated Jan. 24, but it was conclusively proved that Mr. Astor made the first, and as he also offered to make the cups perpetual by making provision for them in his will, Mr. Brokaw withdrew his offer, and Mr. Astor's generous proposition was unanimously accepted, while a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brokaw. The cups are to be called the Astor Cups, and are to be sailed for at the same time and place as the Goelet Cups.

Previous to the reading of the letters from Messrs. Astor and Brokaw, it was announced that the Goelet Cups would not be continued in future, though in all probability the Goelet Schooner Cup, which the Colonia took by a walk-over last year, may be offered to the club by Mrs. Goelet as a perpetual challenge cup in memory of her husband.

Secretary Oddie in his report stated that there was a membership of 1,273 and a fleet of 376 yachts, a gain of 36 vessels for the year.

The following officers were elected for the year: Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard; Rear Commodore—August Belmont; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Morris J. Asch; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell.

FIGHTING THE EAGAN BILL.

Chinese Laundrymen Will Ask Mr. Choate to Make Legal War If It Is Passed.

The representatives of the Chinese laundrymen of this city will make a double fight against Assemblyman Eagan's bill to require that all laundry checks shall be made out in English, with Arabic figures. Thomas Denneen is already in Albany, and in behalf of the Chinamen will argue against the proposed measure before committees and otherwise. If Mr. Denneen is unsuccessful Joseph H. Choate will be offered a large fee to attack the measure in the courts. It is said that a fund of $10,000 has already been collected, and that $40,000 more can be obtained if it appears that that sum will prevent the enactment or enforcement of such a law.

Mr. Choate was suggested as counsel by Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, whose advice was asked through the Chinese Consul here.

Dr. Jin Fuey Moy of 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who has an American medical diploma, said yesterday that the Eagan bill would cause very serious loss and endless trouble to his countrymen who earn their livings by washing clothes. "Hardly any of them," he added, "can read or write English. They could not comply with the law."

"Couldn't they use printed forms, learn the order in which the various articles come on the lists, and make the figures with rubber stamps?" he was asked.

"Well, they could do that," he replied, "but they would be working in the dark. Another thing; when a Chinaman's laundry slip is lost now nobody who finds it can read it, and it means nothing. But, with the name and address of the laundryman printed on it anybody who finds it can take it to the laundry and demand the goods it calls for. Then along will come the owner and demand and enforce restitution. To the average Chinamen all Americans and Europeans look alike. He can't tell one from another. His only clue is his own ticket."

Inquiry made of other Chinamen elicited confirmation of the statement that it is a case of "all coons look alike to me" with them until long residence and familiarity with white people have taught them to discriminate and recognize individual differences.

The rank and file of the laundrymen evidently knew little about the proposed employment of Mr. Choate. Most of them, when asked about it, wanted to know if he was a Chinaman. Those of them who had heard the matter discussed spoke of him as "Joe Cho," and under that appellation magnified him freely. They were not quite clear in their minds, apparently, as to who he was, but they had the impression that he was a very big man and was going to help them to continue giving out tickets which their customers cannot understand, instead of giving out tickets which they cannot understand themselves.

BRONX LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Boards of Local Improvements of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts (the Bronx,) met yesterday and held a long session, discussing chiefly the Grand Concourse or Boulevard. President Haffen made a speech in which he said that he understood the final estimate had not yet been closed, and that there was still hope that an additional amount of money might be had for the work. Councilman Hottenroth recommended a bond issue, which would do away with the necessity of drawing on the present funds of the city. Secretary Hennessy said that he had prepared a bill to be presented in the Legislature for an appropriation for the work, and asking that a commission be appointed to take charge of it. Councilman Hottenroth said he thought the Municipal Assembly had the power to improve driveways, but he thought the Local Board had the right to name the engineer. No definite action was determined on.

In addition to the cutting of the various departments in Bronx Borough and the striking out of the $500,000 appropriation to begin work on the Grand Concourse, there is much complaint that no provision for the completion of the survey of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has been made. The survey was begun in 1895, $40,000 having been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that purpose. In 1897 another $40,000 appropriation was made, and the work was more than half completed. By January of this year the entire district west of the Bronx had been surveyed and maps made. The eastern district has not yet been surveyed, and to do so will necessitate the employment of corps of engineers under the several departments, at a cost of four to five times as much as that for which Chief Engineer Risse could do it.

President Haffen said last night that $50,000 would complete the entire survey, and that not only would it save the city the expense of employing several separate parties to do the work, but that the city would lose each year in taxes twenty times the amount necessary to complete the survey.

"I know many large property owners," said Mr. Haffen, "who are ready to build and improve their property as soon as something definite can be done, and I am fully convinced the Annexed District is fast becoming the residential portion of the city. The penny-wise and pound-foolish tactics of the administration will cost the city millions of dollars yearly."

LUETGERT JURY DENOUNCED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph L. Luetgert at the county jail to-day. "If they had been men—men of nerve and character—there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence. They simply compromised. I am either guilty or I am innocent. If I am guilty I deserve death—they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am innocent, I am entitled to my liberty.

"It is said that I laughed last night when the verdict was read. That is true. I did laugh. I have laughed since. I laughed because the verdict to me is a ridiculous farce. It is a coward's verdict. They did not have the nerve to find me not guilty when they saw the evidence did not prove my guilt, so they compromised. The case will go to the Supreme Court, and eventually I will be free."

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary this afternoon and asked for thirty days in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared that he had received information to-day to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified. Judge Gary said he would give the defense until Feb. 19 to prepare the motion. Mr. Harmon will attempt to secure affidavits to the effect that two of the jurors expressed an opinion on the case before being called for examination.

Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Plans.

ROME, Feb. 10.—King Humbert has consented that the Duke of the Abruzzi shall undertake the proposed expedition to the North Pole.

REDUCED FARES FOR BUYERS

The Central Passenger Association Grants the Merchants' Association's Request.

FORMER DECISION REVERSED

Two Excursion Periods Will Be Open and a One and One-third Fare Rate for the Round Trip Offered.

The Central Passenger Association has reconsidered a recent decision and will offer excursion rates to out-of-town merchants and buyers coming to New York between Feb. 21 and 27 and March 14 and 20. This is a victory for the Merchants' Association, which had planned the excursions in order that New York jobbers might reach new fields and gain business which has heretofore gone to other cities. The excursions now made possible are expected to be even more successful than those conducted last August through the Merchants' Association.

The Central Passenger Association includes thirty-one leading railroads in the Central West, extending as far west as the Mississippi River, to the Ohio River on the south, and north into Canada. The rates offered will be one and one-third fares for the round trip, and will be given only to bona fide buyers bearing Merchants' Association certificates.

Some time ago, when the Trunk Line Association granted the request of the Merchants' Association for reduced rates for buyers, telegrams were sent to the Central, Southeastern, and Western Passenger Associations, asking the same reduction. The consent of the Central Association was most desired, as its territory lies between New York and the territory of the other associations, and from it, it was believed, the greatest number of buyers could be induced to come. At the request of a representative of the Merchants' Association, who had been sent to Chicago to confer with Commissioner F. C. McDonald of the Central Pessenger Association, a telegraph vote was taken. This vote showed that only fourteen out of the twenty-six General Passenger Agents representing the roads of the association were in favor of making the reduction, a two-thirds majority being required to carry such a proposition.

As the time set for the first excursion was so near at hand, the Merchants' Association did not make an effort to secure a reconsideration of the decision at the regular meeting of the Central Passenger Association, which was held last Wednesday. When apprised of the favorable action yesterday, the Merchants' Association began the preparation of a circular setting out the details of the reduced rates, and the advantages offered to buyers coming here for their Spring purchases. It is expected that 150,000 copies of this circular will be mailed to-day to merchants in the newly opened territory.

Telegrams were also sent yesterday to the Chairmen and Commissioners of the other passenger associations telling them of the decision of the Central Passenger Association, and asking similar favors. This matter will be followed up without delay, and it is believed that, in case the consents to the reduction cannot be obtained in time for the first excursion period, every arrangement will have been made in time for the second period.

The Merchants' Association is also pushing the matter of a discrimination in freight rates, said to exist against New York, which it believes has affected New York's export trade in cereals. A letter was recently sent to the President of the Produce Exchange in connection with this, asking his co-operation. No reply has as yet been received. The association is also endeavoring to raise a fund of $100,000, either in cash or guarantees, which will be used in the protection of New York's export trade.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Lion Fire Insurance Company of England has declared a 3 per cent. dividend.

The Imperial Live Stock Insurance Association, Limited, of London has purchased the assets of the Carriage Insurance Company.

William H. Brewster of Boston will represent the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York when the company is admitted to Massachusetts.

The Sun Life Insurance Company of Louisville, which has written industrial insurance exclusively, will after March 1 write all kinds of life insurance.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company will secure the introduction of a bill in the British House of Commons providing for the removal of many restrictions from its office.

The leading fire insurance brokers have formed an association, designed to be for brokers what the Tariff Association is for the companies. Ostensibly, it has no connection with the Brokers' Board, which was formed last Fall to secure co-operation between the brokers and the companies, and was defeated by the vote of the Home Insurance Company. The new association will make no proposition to the Tariff Association, but will endeavor to secure a sufficiently large membership to secure unsolicited recognition on the part of the companies. The association will hold a meeting next week for the adoption of by-laws, including ample methods of discipline.

An important agreement has been signed by the bulk of the largest fire insurance companies during the past week, which is expected to prevent general demoralization and a wholesale rate war, if the Tariff Association should go to pieces at its regular meeting on the 17th. The agreement was drawn up by Henry Hall of Hall & Henshaw, United States managers of the Union Assurance Company of England, and has received the signatures of over thirty companies, including some sixteen British companies. The text of the agreement is confidential, but its provisions bind the signers, in the emergency of a break in the Tariff Association, to abide by the existing rates in regard to specified classes of risks, including practically all choice business. The companies which have signed the agreement are, in almost every instance, the strongest in New York, and, taken together, control such a large proportion of the total fire insurance capital of the State that the brokers would be practically powerless to place large lines entirely outside of these companies. The success of the agreement will, it is believed, go far toward rendering impossible the emergency for which it has been created. The companies will, however, breathe easier after the association meeting, called for next week, is over.

The insurance on the property at 88 Prince Street, damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock and fixtures of M. Freundlich, fur dealer—Farragut, $1,000; Underwriters, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $1,500; Capital, $1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; North American of Boston, $1,000; Armenia, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; British America, $1,000; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000; Caledonian, $2,000; Delaware, $1,000; Norwood, $1,500; Merchants' Fire, Lloyds, $2,500; Protective Fire Association, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000. On stock and fixtures of Bernard Turkel, Cosmopolitan Café—Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500; Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, $750; Orient of Hartford, $750; Lyons, Stadhols & Co., adjusters. On Friedler & Hanan, printers—Pacific, $1,500; Western of Toronto, $2,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000; Howard of Baltimore, $1,000. On Love, Scott & Jaursch, makers of felt and straw hats—Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; Norwood, $1,000; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $1,500; Aetna, $1,500; Fire Association, $500; Lancashire, $3,500; Underwriters, $1,000; North River, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; St. Paul, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000; Miller and Maltbie, adjusters. The heaviest loss was sustained by M. Freundlich.

LONG ISLAND TROLLEY TRAVEL.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Feb. 10.—The Long Island Railroad has a plan by which it hopes to develop villages on Long Island which are not now on the line of the railroad. It is the intention of the company to operate trolley lines to these villages, and to run the trolley cars to the railroad stations in connection with the railroad.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad has been inspecting a number of villages, and he was here yesterday evening. It is said the road contemplates operating a trolley system from the Huntington station to Cold Spring Harbor, and it is believed that the introduction of a trolley would inaugurate a real estate boom in the vicinity.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.
69 FULTON ST
NEW YORK.

Figures Don't Lie.

A bushel of corn costs not quite one-half as much as a bushel of Rye, and the distiller extracts about one and one-half gallons more whiskey from the corn. Messrs. W. A. Gaines & Co. buy the finest quality of grain. The spring of water is by far the best in Kentucky. They feed no animals at this distillery, and use only the formula of James Crow, a college-bred chemist and scientific distiller. These are some of the reasons why

"OLD CROW RYE"

is so superior to all others. Buy only from reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.

69 FULTON STREET.
ALSO BROADWAY & 27TH ST.

THE NOONAN BRIBERY CASE.

Simpson Testified that Noonan Told Pidgeon the Acceptance of the $300 Was Simpson's Affair.

The evidence for the State in the Noonan-Simpson bribery case at Jersey City before Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth closed yesterday. Only four witnesses were called. Two were reporters and one a lawyer's clerk, who were cited merely to corroborate certain unimportant statements made by previous witnesses. The fourth witness was County Clerk John Fisher, who was called to prove that Nicodine Boczkowski had been indicted at the September Term.

The opening for the defense was made by William H. Speer, Jr. He said he would prove that the State's witness Louis J. Beck bore a very bad character. Attorney General Grey objected. He said that it was improper for counsel to foreshadow testimony that was incompetent and illegal.

Judge Lippincott said that if there was to be any legal wrangle over the matter, he would instruct the jury to retire until it was settled. Mr. Speer said that would not be necessary. He said he would prove that Beck and Pidgeon were detectives. As regarded the defendants, he would show that all the business between them and Beck and Pidgeon was conducted by Mr. Simpson, and that Mr. Noonan was too drunk to know what was going on. Mr. Simpson received the money, and that was why Mr. Simpson gave a receipt for it.

Alexander Simpson was the first witness called. He told of his connection with the Boczkowski case, and related how he went to Noonan's office to see what charges had been made against his client, and said to Noonan that Boczkowski had pleaded to grand larceny through ignorance. Objection was made, but the conversation was admitted.

Mr. Simpson, in speaking of his meeting with Beck and Pidgeon, said he first saw them at Engel's chophouse, by request. Noonan, he said, accompanied him at his request to introduce him to the two reporters. After he had been introduced to Beck and Pidgeon, they asked him what his fee would be, and he said $500. They said Boczkowski's friends were willing to do something, but could not raise that amount.

Simon Buttner, Simpson said, joined them at a hotel. He said $500 was too much. The fee was finally fixed at $300. Noonan at that time was drinking with several persons at the other side of the room. He called out to Noonan that he had agreed to take $300. Simpson added that he soon after left Noonan.

During the afternoon session Simpson said that when Pidgeon spoke to Noonan about the case at the hotel, Noonan told him he had nothing to do with the matter, that it was Simpson's affair. The evidence given by Beck and Pidgeon was then read to him, and he denied that he said to Noonan that if they could not get $500 it would be well to take $300, and that he said he had gone into the case at the suggestion of Mr. Noonan. He also denied that he said that Noonan would stand by any arrangement that he might make.

At this point Simpson's examination was interrupted in order that the defense might call several witnesses who came from Coney Island and who were anxious to get away. One was James H. Hagerty. He testified that he had known Beck eight or ten years. His reputation was bad, and witness would not believe him under oath.

Attorney General Grey objected, but the objection was overruled.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill was then called to give evidence as to the character of Mr. Noonan. He said that he had always regarded Mr. Noonan as a man of good character. He had never heard anything against him until the charge on trial was published, and of that he knew nothing except what he had read in the newspapers. He had, however, heard innuendoes against the Prosecutor's office. Objection was made that the Prosecutor's office was not on trial. Chancellor McGill said he knew nothing further about the case. On cross-examination he was asked the nature of the innuendoes he had heard against the Prosecutor's office, and said he could not remember.

Mr. Simpson will be recalled for cross-examination to-day.

A JUROR'S STRANGE MISTAKE.

A Trial Brought to an Abrupt Conclusion Because He Had Answered to Another Man's Name.

A surprising discovery, which brought the trial of an alleged thief to an abrupt close, was made yesterday in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court. Since last Monday Cesare de Angelis, charged with grand larceny, had been on trial in this part of the court before Judge McMahon. When the jury was being impaneled on Monday two of the names on the list were those of John J. Baum of 36 Sutton Place, and John J. Farrell of 112 West Seventieth Street. When their names were called Baum answered and Farrell did not. Baum then asked Judge McMahon to excuse him for the rest of the term. He gave good reasons for making the request, and the Judge granted it.

When the work of getting a jury was going on Farrell's name was called. A man, supposed to be Farrell, answered to it. He went on the stand, where he was examined by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense, and, being satisfactory to both sides, was put in the jury box.

The trial of the case was begun, and continued until yesterday. Every time the names of the jurors were called the man supposed to be Farrell answered to that name.

Yesterday, when the clerk called out the name of John J. Farrell, this man replied: "My name is not Farrell. My name is John J. Baum."

"But you have been answering to the name of Farrell since the beginning of the case," said the astonished clerk.

"I have?" exclaimed Baum. "Then I never could have heard the last name. All I heard was the 'John J.'"

The trial came to an end at once, and De Angelis will have to be tried over again, although the mistrial had cost the county several hundred dollars.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign F. H. Scofield is ordered to make transfer at once as Inspector of Ordinance, Hartford, to Lieut. Whittelsey; Feb. 20 he will be detached from temporary duty under order of Jan. 31, and same day will be attached to the Coast Survey, per order of Jan. 24.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey will obey orders of Jan. 24 to be Inspector of Ordinance at Hartford.

Chief Engineer E. Farmer will be retired March 1.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths will be retired March 17.

Boatswain W. Manning will be retired March 17.

Mate W. Boyd will be retired March 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Raleigh sailed from Singapore for Hongkong, Feb. 10.

The Military Carnival.

The War Department has notified the Military Committee of the Military Athletic League that three detachments of United States troops will be detailed to take part in the military carnival to take place at Madison Square Garden next month. A cavalry troop from Fort Myer, Va., an artillery section from Fort Hamilton, and a detail of infantry from Governors Island have been designated to take part in the carnival.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI. who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, to be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, to be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 272.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabouts, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Anna M. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 1861, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 3, 1862, in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345; with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw8wF

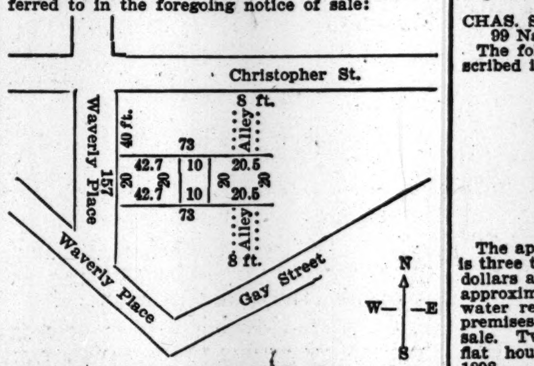
WAVERLY PLACE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—SARAH A. LAWRENCE and MARIE E. DEGRAUW against JOHN B. LEFFERTS, Caroline M. Lefferts, The Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 17th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate and Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, by Thompson and Pryor, auctioneers, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain messuage and lot and parcel of land in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York fronting on Factory Street, now Waverly Place, and beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of said street, distant forty (40) feet southerly from the present southeasterly corner of Factory and Christopher Streets, running thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Christopher Street sixty (60) feet to Factory Street; thence northerly along the line of Factory Street twenty feet to the place of beginning. And also all that certain piece and parcel of land adjoining the last described piece and parcel, and on the easterly side thereof beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof and running thence northerly along the rear line of the said last-described piece and parcel of land twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen (13) feet to land formerly of one Foley; thence southerly along said Foley's land and parallel with Factory Street twenty (20) feet to land of Peter Tebow; thence westerly along said Tebow's line and parallel with Christopher Street thirteen feet to the place of beginning. Subject, however, as to that part of the last-mentioned piece of land lying along and adjoining the said Foley's land and eight feet in breadth the whole length from the northerly to the southerly sides to a perpetual easement and right of way of the owners of the lots of land adjoining the hereby granted premises on the northerly and southerly sides. Together with the free right of ingress and egress and of way to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, in, over, and upon a lane or alley of eight feet in width extending from Christopher Street aforesaid to and over the said part of the said piece of land adjoining Foley's land, and to the southerly boundary of the piece or parcel of land hereby granted or intended so to be, said premises being now known by the street Number 157 Waverly Place. Being the same premises conveyed to Catherine A. Lefferts by William A. Boyd, referee, by deed dated Novembr 9th, 1880, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1560 of Conveyances at Page 355.—Dated New York, January 25, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which said premises are to be sold is $9,325, with interest from January 20th, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $142.45, besides interest and costs of action.

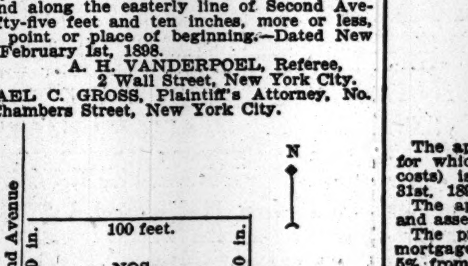
A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ja26-2aw3wW&F&f.17

SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ, (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 8th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue and running thence easterly, and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Franz Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 4th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue; and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee,
2 Wall Street, New York City.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.

There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $966.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

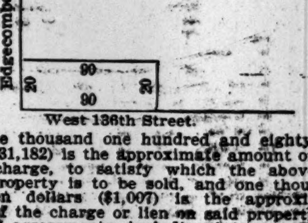
EDGECOMBE AVENUE AND WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ANNA E. LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by James Bleecker and Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 23d day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue with the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence running northwardly but along the said easterly side of Edgecombe Avenue twenty (20) feet, more or less, to a party wall; thence running eastwardly, but parallel with said West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and through said party wall so far as the same extends, ninety (90) feet; thence running southwardly, but again parallel with said Edgecombe Avenue, twenty (20) feet to the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly but along the said northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Diagram of property to be sold pursuant to the foregoing notice of sale, being premises known as No. 26 Edgecombe Avenue:



Thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars ($31,182) is the approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, and one thousand and seven dollars ($1,007) is the approximate amount of the charge or lien on said property for taxes and assessments, including interest.—Dated January 31, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

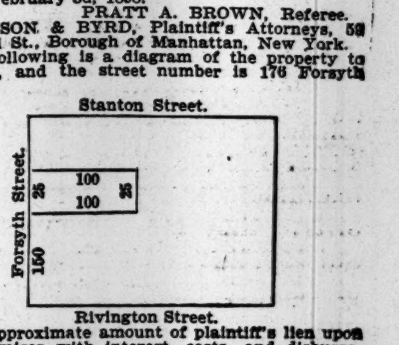
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

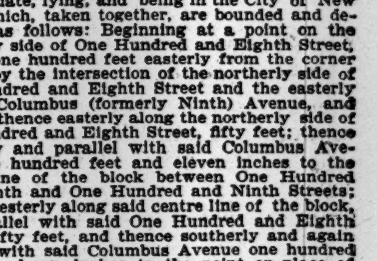
108TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES MURRAY and ROBERT HILL, plaintiffs, against CARL J. LAGESSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 17th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street and the easterly side of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Columbus Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighth Street, fifty feet, and thence southerly and again parallel with said Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

FRANCIS SPIER, Jr., Referee.
CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' claim is three thousand and fifteen and 30-100 ($3,015.30) dollars and interest from January 12th, 1898; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents outstanding is about $800 upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. Two five-story and basement three-family flat houses.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.

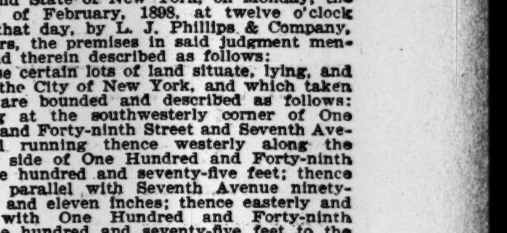
FRANCIS SPIER, Jr.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.
J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor.

n5-1aw6mF

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1898.

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GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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One Year	$10.00
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One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Martha—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society—2:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—In Gay New York—8:00.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Mary Stuart—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cumberland '61—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ash Wednesday—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Arion Masquerade Ball.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Lecture—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Gotterdammerung—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charity Ball.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHEN?

The policy of the United States regarding Cuba is by no means the vague and indeterminate thing that many of our Congressmen seem to think. By the consistent action of the Executive since the present rebellion broke out, through the terms of two Presidents of opposite views as to domestic questions, that policy has been carefully and deliberately developed and pursued. And there now remains in it only one undefined element, the element of time. That is one of immense importance, and it is liable to be influenced by events and forces over which the Government of the United States can have no control. These include the things that may happen in Cuba itself, or in Spain, the action of the Spanish Government, the financial and political difficulties that compel or influence such action. But it is well constantly to keep in mind the fact that our policy has been formed, that it has been clearly stated by the Executive—within whose field it is placed by the Constitution—and that when the time for action arrives no one, neither Spain nor the insurgents, nor our own people, can say that we have taken such action in the dark and without reflection and due notice.

In his annual message of 1895 President CLEVELAND made it plain that the situation was exceedingly grave, though he confined himself to an expression of "hope" that it might be satisfactorily met. He said:

> "Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits."

In this message also he announced that a proposition had been made to Spain to guarantee the execution of any measure of home rule that such guarantee would make satisfactory to the people of Cuba. Of that proposition nothing came. A year later President CLEVELAND'S "hope" had practically vanished. He made to Congress a very full statement of the course of events since his last message, and while declining to approve of either the recognition of belligerency or the recognition of independence and still expressing the purpose fully to observe all international obligations, he added these significant words: "It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relation to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence; and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than a useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

Of this declaration THE TIMES wrote at the time that it was "serious and even momentous," that it expressed "plainly, simply, with a due sense of responsibility, the sentiment and the conviction of the American people," and that it was "right that such expression should be made." President MCKINLEY has spoken and acted strictly in harmony with the policy of the Government under his predecessor. The only change of importance that has taken place during his Administration has been the change of Ministry in Spain, followed by the recall of WEYLER and the attempt under BLANCO to give to Cuba a measure of home rule that would satisfy the people of Cuba. This attempt certainly has not succeeded, nor has the attempt, such as it was, to pacify Cuba by force. The de Lome incident, of no serious importance in itself, may have decisive influence, not because the Spanish Minister's private and semi-official letter to a colleague is so offensive as to compel his resignation, but because that letter frankly declares that "everything depends upon political and military success in Cuba," and so brings to the notice of the country and the world the obvious want of success.

President MCKINLEY has used the words "reasonable time." This, as we have said, is the one element in the policy of the United States that is not clearly defined. Has the "reasonable time" expired? If not, when will it be taken to have expired? On the decision of such questions the whole situation now turns. It is a most serious situation, and one that the people of the country cannot and must not ignore, as the Administration certainly cannot ignore it.

THE FATE OF BARRIOS.

Guatemala would show herself to be unlike the other Spanish-American republics if her constitutional Government were not occasionally tempered by dictatorships and assassinations, and certainly the fate of BARRIOS, who has of late been sending a good many of his political enemies to the executioner, can excite neither surprise nor very much pity. It does excite horror for the social and political condition of a people in whose public annals the revolutionists, the dictators, and the assassins claim as much space as the lawfully elected Presidents. The mouthings of Gen. MORALES on being informed of the death of BARRIOS reflect the incapacity to adapt themselves to the spirit of popular institutions and majority rule that causes so many Spanish-American statesmen to spend their lives in bloodshed or in exile. "I would have preferred many times," said MORALES, "to have seen him die on the field of battle fighting for the liberty of Guatemala." To appreciate the pathetic silliness of this pompous observation it is only necessary for an American to try to imagine a political opponent of LINCOLN or of GARFIELD talking in that way.

Why should a citizen of Guatemala want to see the President die anywhere or in any fashion? Why on "the field of battle"? And why should he die fighting for the liberties of Guatemala?

The freedom which Guatemala and her sister republics want to fight for, and fight till it is won, is freedom from the lash of authority and the misuse of it, the twin vices of the Spanish nature. The Central and South American republics have suffered incalculable injury from them. It cannot be doubted that the average man of politics and public life in those republics is too easily captivated by the glitter, the trappings, the empty show of the symbols of authority. They are vain, and inordinately fond of having and exercising power. At the same time they are impatient of its exercise by others. Dictatorships and revolutions are the natural outgrowth of such a spirit. Presidents suspend the Constitution and begin to order out files of soldiers to shoot the leaders of the anti-administration party, and men of disorderly ambitions wander over the country posting up pronunciamentos on trees declaring themselves supreme dictators.

Undoubtedly these un-republican exhibitions tend to create a belief that the people of these republics are incapable of self-government, and this belief holds somewhat in check the sympathy of our people with such uprisings for liberty as we have repeatedly seen in Cuba. Nevertheless, with all their civic faults, the Spanish-Americans are vastly better off in the hands of their President-Dictators than under bloody-minded and mercenary Governors General from Spain.

Their chief need is to cultivate a spirit of obedience to lawful authority. They must learn how to take a licking gracefully in politics. More than that, they must learn that it is a greater thing to establish and run a steamboat line or to be a successful railroad builder, merchant, or lumberman than it is to strut about a "palace" yard with epaulets and sword. Our Spanish-American friends want to put aside vainglory and cultivate a love of liberty protected by law. If they would devote their energies to developing the resources of their respective countries they would presently become so prosperous that any fellow with a sword and epaulets who disturbed the public peace and tranquillity and interfered with business would presently find himself, in a suit of stripes with his hair rather closely cropped, engaged in making shoes.

DE LOME'S GOING.

Spain has not taken the right view or the right action in the case of Minister DE LOME. In hastily accepting his resignation she protects him from something worse, as Gen. GRANT protected BELKNAP from investigation by allowing him to resign. As Mr. DE LOME is now no Minister, but is in the situation of any other Spanish subject temporarily residing in the United States, the Government has nothing further to do with him. It cannot send him his passports as it did to SACKVILLE-WEST, and must ignore him until he has the grace to take himself off.

This is not what we had a right to expect, but the President sensibly concludes that it makes no difference, and will not raise the point of Spain's want of courtesy. What the Madrid Government should have done is plain enough. If it judged that Mr. DE LOME had committed no offense worthy of censure it should have declined to take any action, leaving us to make our choice of overlooking the affront or of giving him his walking papers; and in that case his resignation should not have been accepted. If it judged that he was in fault, it should have recalled him promptly, and it might have added an expression of regret for his offense. That was what courtesy demanded between friendly nations.

Spain has so ended the incident as to leave the impression that Mr. DE LOME has not displeased his Government by writing the Canalejas letter, and that it accepts his resignation only because his usefulness at Washington is at an end. We see at Madrid, also, what we see in some quarters here, a disposition to jump on the man who stole the letter as the real offender in the case. Of course a letter thief in time of peace is a pretty contemptible fellow. But when there is the smell of gunpowder in the air, even if it is only insurrectionary gunpowder, it has not been customary to heap reproaches on persons who sought to aid their own party by stealing the correspondence of the other. We have no doubt the English press denounced PAULDING, WILLIAMS, and VAN WART as letter thieves.

THE END OF THE CHINESE CRISIS.

It must be supposed that the announcement of Japan's intention to retain Wei-Hai-Wei permanently marks the end of the crisis in the Far East. A month ago it looked as if that crisis could not be passed without war. Germany and Russia had taken up positions in China, with a view to their own aggrandizement, which England could not permit to be maintained without grievous injury, if not ruin, to her Chinese trade. Germany had obtained Kiao-Chau Bay and Russia had obtained Port Arthur for their own exclusive advantages, respectively. Great Britain was insisting that they should not enjoy exclusive advantages, any more than she did at Hongkong, which has been in her possession for half a century, on equal terms to all comers. They have yielded. There is to be a German Hongkong and a Russian Hongkong. And now in Wei-Hai-Wei there is to be a Japanese Hongkong. There was no question about the use to which Japan meant to put her possession. In the treaty of peace with China, which France, Russia, and Germany united to make her destroy, she had shown that her notion of commercial expansion was the modern and British, not the antiquated and Continental notion.

There was no sort of reason why she should not take charge of one of the open ports, England having charge of one already and Germany and Russia having obtained one each. Doubtless France could have one for the asking. She has not yet asked, having already as many foreign possessions as she can afford. The French Foreign Minister the other day sadly observed that the French Government had done its whole duty in providing French ports in the uttermost parts of the world, but the French traders had displayed "a timidity bordering on indifference." However that may be, the action of Japan, which of course was not taken without consultation with the Western powers, ends the whole trouble. It is to establish a claim upon China that England and Russia have been bidding against each other for the loan which China needed to pay off Japan and turn her out of Wei-Hai-Wei, which she held in pledge. But since Japan has chosen to foreclose her mortgage, and take the real estate instead of the money, there is no occasion for a loan. All the European powers and Japan and the United States enter into competition on equal terms for Chinese trade. The struggle will be interesting, and it seems certain that our own share of it will not be diminished by our lack of a port, which we can have if we are misguided enough to want one.

"OUTRAGES" AS POLITICAL CAPITAL.

It is comic to consider the centre of Germany's "sphere of influence" in China. As our readers know, it is the murder by unauthorized Chinamen of two German missionaries, who, contrary to the custom of their nation, had got themselves disliked. It was in vain that official China apologized, beheaded some carnal Chinamen, and pretended to remove a Viceroy. The insult was too gross to be atoned for by such means. Nothing could appease the German honor but some coal mines and a railway concession, with a cathedral, reared by the devotion of Chinese cheap labor, thrown incidentally in. And when it seemed that the original demand had been too modest, and that the expansion of Germany required some more Chinese possessions, in the nick of time a German sailor got himself disliked and killed. In vain were apologies, degradations, and decapitations, and still more in vain protestations that the "murdered" sailor was not murdered at all, but justifiably and necessarily killed. Again nothing could heal the injury to German honor but a new concession which should round out Germany's Chinese acquisitions and provide a commodious pulpit from which to preach the gospel of the Consecrated Person.

Among those who have made themselves merry over this absurd conglomeration of sentiment and business have doubtless been the French wits. But really they have upon this score no basis at all for exulting over the Germans. It was just as the mirth of Europe over the goings-on of the Consecrated Person had begun to subside that M. HANOTAUX had occasion the other day in the French Chamber to vindicate the colonial policy of France. That is a tolerably tough undertaking, in view of the facts, but it is one which seems to impose itself upon a French Minister without regard to his personal opinions. M. HANOTAUX discharged himself of it by pointing out, among other things, that the budget of Indo-China was not so burdensome to the French taxpayers as had been rashly assumed. The expenses of government had been very much lightened in Southern China, he pointed out, by the collection of indemnities from the Chinese Government for outrages inflicted on French persons and property. In two years these indemnities had amounted to 4,600,000f., and seemed to be an increasing source of income. It is true that the expenditure of France for Cochin-China in last year's budget was 3,109,201f. and for Tonquin 24,390,000f. It will take a good many outrages to wipe out this deficit and turn it into a surplus, but still M. HANOTAUX appears officially to think the thing may be done if the representatives of the republic will exert themselves to arouse the resentment of the natives.

It is a curious way of meeting the expenses of colonization and conquest and recalled the profits which the late JAY GOULD is reputed to have made by anticipating the decline of the stock of a certain corporation upon the announcement of his connection with it. To send forth missionaries of the most unattractive character to preach the gospel of European civilization is to invite lucrative grievances. A simple-minded peasantry will be apt to suppress an offensive stranger without thinking of the bill the Government may have to pay. In this point of view, it seems desirable that the advance agents of prosperity should not only be loathsome persons, but that they should have instructions to get themselves disliked. In the case of Englishmen such instructions might be superfluous, since they take pride in the aversion which they inspire among both "foreigners" and "natives." But Germans and Frenchmen, who like to get on pleasantly with their neighbors, would have to have inculcated upon them the patriotic duty of making themselves so unpleasant that the natives would kill or maim them, burn their houses over their heads, and otherwise lay the foundations of large and liberal claims which should reduce the expenses of running the colonies. It is a queer means, but perhaps no queerer than the end proposed to be attained by it.

The railways of the Central Passenger Association, which opposed and prevented the granting of excursion rates to the Merchants' Association of New York, have reconsidered their action, and the vote to grant these rates (one-third discount on a round trip) has been made unanimous. Unfortunately this action is so late that the Merchants' Association cannot make full use of the advantages thus finally secured for the first excursion it had planned. But it will press its plans with even more than its usual vigor and will do all than can be done for the Spring trade. The Merchants' Association will not be debarred by its success in this matter from prosecuting the fight against all discriminations, and especially those affecting the export trade of New York. It will make common cause with the Produce Exchange against the "differentials" by which Philadelphia and Baltimore and other ports to the south have gained so greatly. That, however, is a very large question, and involves very much more than the differentials.

By what mysterious influence has Gov. BLACK succeeded in sidetracking the bill making his pet civil service law apply to New York instead of the provision of the charter? It is easy to see why the bill would be most bothersome for him. If it were passed he would have to sign it, and so increase the spoils of Tammany, or he would have to veto it, and so declare that it was meant only to give spoils to the Platt machine. But it is bound to pass if pressed. The Republicans would not dare swallow their votes of a year ago. Why is it not pressed? The forbearance clearly comes from Tammany. This is more evidence as to the understanding between the two machines. Tammany is protecting the feelings of the Governor; but why? We should very much like to know. If there is an expectation that the new Civil Service Board can get all the spoils Tammany needs without the Black law, that would explain, but that experiment has not been tried yet, and if it shall be it will be very closely watched by some highly trained observers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Jersey's statesmen are having a lot of fun just now in discussing and amending a bill which, if it becomes a law, will force every bachelor in the State to pay annually a special tax of $2. Propositions of this sort have been seriously considered in many countries, ancient and modern, and in not a few pecuniary mulcts and political disabilities have been imposed, sometimes as a reproof to those who avoid matrimony and sometimes as an incitement to it. The Jerseymen therefore cannot claim much credit for originality, and they deserve reproach because only as an afterthought did they make their bill include spinsters as well as bachelors as payers of tribute. By leaving out the gentler sex they evidenced a belief that all women would marry if an opportunity presented itself for them to do so, and thus, under the guise of kindness, cast a cruel and undeserved reflection upon a very respectable and somewhat numerous class. The members of this class—commonly designated by a term which we shrink from using—would doubtless much prefer, and probably have a clear right, to pay any tax that is imposed upon bachelors, and thus to prove that their freedom from matrimonial bonds is entirely voluntary. The Jersey bill now contains the necessary extending clause, and it is lamentable to learn that the great men of Trenton do not really mean to put their interesting experiment on the statute book. What are they afraid of?

—A report just made by the "Commercial Mission" sent to China two years ago by the Chambers of Commerce of the French manufacturing cities contains much information that will be of value to American exporters as well as those to whom it is addressed. The search for foreign markets, says the director of this novel expedition, has become a science, in which commercial men must specialize, for it is now a world-known fact that the buyer determines the kind of article he wants and the form in which he prefers it. It is the business of the sellers to find out these and all other preferences and to guide the manufacturer at home, but the manufacturer will not always be at home in Europe or America, for the trend of events will in the near future bring the manufactory nearer the door of the consumer, and the question of new markets must begin again. The mission does not look upon cotton cloth as an easy source of future gain. In the words of the report, "it will be difficult to put our cotton cloth on the market, but a country which last year imported 192,000,000f. worth of cotton stuffs must be well worth an effort, and an annual demand of 100,000 tons of cotton thread offers a tempting prospect for establishment of a thread factory in Indo-China." In conclusion, the report insists upon immediate and energetic action. How to get into the heart of China itself is discussed at length. Great waterways are available by the rivers Irawadi, Tsi-kiang, and the Song-ka, which the French call the Red River, and the latter is considered to be the most suitable, although it needs to be improved, and a railway at least as far as Lao Kai is necessary. The Mekong River is considered impossible as a means of penetrating China. The richest province by far which the mission visited was Si Chouen. It has an area equal to four-fifths of France and a population of 40,000,000 at least. Rice is grown in the valleys and wheat on the mountains. Silk, opium, cotton, sugar-cane, oily grains, and various other valuable crops are also produced. There are good mines, silver and copper, on the frontiers of Thibet, salt and petroleum in the centre, and coal almost everywhere. What is wanting in Si Chouen is means of communication with the interior, although the Yang-tse-kiang affords accommodation for considerable traffic.

PERSONAL.

—By re-electing PAUL KRUEGER to the Presidency of the Transvaal the Boers demonstrate that they are still resolute in their determination to keep modern civilization at a distance as long as possible, and that, far from thinking the favors of fortune exhausted by the semi-miraculous outcome of the Jameson raid, they expect to have equal good luck, for a while at least, in the contests with the Uitlanders that are the inevitable outcome of existing conditions. This being their attitude of mind, "Oom PAUL" will doubtless exercise all of his great ability in keeping up the impression that his people are deserving of sympathy because of their deep piety and intense love of liberty, but it can hardly be that even he can prevent the facts in this remarkable case from soon winning general recognition. The Boers are, indeed, religious in a way, and their hatred of restraint, and especially of taxpaying, will pass well enough for devotion to freedom, but their theological tenets are archaic to a degree that passes far into the realm of the grotesque, and, much as they object to the payment of tribute themselves, they have been tireless in exacting it from others ever since the discovery of gold in their country brought strangers within their reach. It is notable, too, that KRUEGER was elected by 13,764 votes out of a total of 19,423. Now, in Johannesburg alone there are over 100,000 inhabitants, a very large proportion of whom are adult males. The intelligence and the capital of the Transvaal are concentrated there, and yet that city can hardly whisper a suggestion as to the government or policy of its rulers. KRUEGER, with the help of a few illiterate farmers, exercises a despotism that is cruel, because ignorant, and prefers to invite revolution rather than to institute reforms of any kind.

—Since his recent visit to this country in the interests of international arbitration Dr. CHARLES A. BERRY has been giving to Englishmen, by means of letters published in various secular and religious papers, some very clear and accurate information concerning the state of public sentiment in America. He neither denounces as malevolent folly all of the reluctance that exists here to entering upon a complete change in National methods of dealing with our neighbors, nor does he fail to emphasize the fact that a vast majority of American citizens favor the substitution of argument for firearms in the settlement of grievances and misunderstandings. The arbitration bill which the Senate rejected, he says, contained features to which objection could be and was fairly taken, and he insists that the fate of the great reform rests upon the wisdom displayed in its future discussion by the people of both England and America. "The Britishers," declares Dr. BERRY in a letter to The Christian World of London, "will most signally help on the era of reason and peace by manifesting cordial faith in and friendship for the great nation across the sea. The ultimate decision, however, rests with the American people. 'Where there's a will there's a way.' If Americans want this treaty; if they demand it; they will get it. Constitutions are made for men, not men for Constitutions. And our cousins know this, and, unless I am sorely deceived, they mean to stick to this question till they have won a satisfactory settlement. It remains for American citizens, and especially for American Churches, to prosecute this matter with renewed zeal. The victory is certain if the enthusiasm is kept aflame. And though American institutions are not amenable to such direct and immediate influence as are our British Houses of Parliament, yet patience and pertinacity will in time bring even the American Senate into harmony with American wishes."

—If the course of events in the Zola trial had not made indignation and disgust the strongest emotions in the mind of all observers, more attention would have been paid to Major PATY DU CLAM. A man with a name like that certainly invites comment, and in other circumstances he would have been called upon to explain and excuse the remarkable ignorance of the French language which his parents seem to have displayed. By "Paty" they must have meant "Pâté," and the "du" should have been "de" if they cared to observe the ordinary rules of grammar. How they ever happened to hear of clams is a mystery, for those charming animals are far from familiar to stay-at-home Frenchmen, but if the Major's family were acquainted with the creatures they could hardly have failed to know that one clam wouldn't go a great way in the construction of pâtés. A man's name, however, is whatever he chooses to call himself, so this sort of criticism should not be carried too far, and it must be confessed that this particular officer, like most of the witnesses called by M. ZOLA, tries to live up to his name, errors and all.

THE NATURE, PREVENTION, AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

By Edward J. Bermingham, M. D.,

Director of the Clinic for Consumptives at the New York Throat and Nose Hospital.

It may be laid down as a rule, without exception, that no person who is in the enjoyment of vigorous health ever contracts consumption. The vitality must be lowered before this dreadful disease can find an abiding place. A weak constitution may be inherited, and the fact that consumption existed in progenitors is evidence of the transmission of a lowered vitality, but the germ that produces the disease is never transmitted by heredity. While a poor constitution often exists as a birthright, it far more frequently is the result of vicious habits. Irregular living, improper food and clothing, uncleanliness of person, neglect of slight ailments, overwork, worry, living or sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, office work, the use of alcohol, neglect of outdoor exercise, and, in fact, whatever tends to produce a lowered vitality, must be looked upon as the cause of consumption rather than the little germ which has been held up to us as a bugbear since 1882. This germ, the tubercle bacillus, is, however, the exciting cause of the disease, but it must be planted in the proper soil—a weakened constitution—to be productive of results. It is a delicate little rodlike parasite about one-ten thousandth of an inch in length, and is found in the phlegm coughed up from the lungs after preparation with certain staining fluids and examination with a powerful microscope. Many millions of these germs are discharged by one consumptive patient in the course of a single day; and were it not for the fact that they do not multiply outside the body, and soon die when exposed to air and sunlight, the ravages of this terrible disease would have no limit. Infection occurs by inhaling the phlegm coughed up from the lungs when it has become converted into dust, after having been spat upon the ground. The habit of spitting, therefore, is not only offensive, but dangerous. Inhalation of dust-laden germs is also apt to occur when an ordinary pocket handkerchief is used by a consumptive to receive the phlegm. When such a handkerchief is opened the dried phlegm is likely to be diffused through the air as dust and may be inhaled by others as well as the patient himself, who is likely to suffer from drawing disease germs into portions of lung previously unaffected. Self-infection may also occur by swallowing the phlegm, which may infect the bowels with tuberculous disease. The disease is often conveyed to others by the use of spoons, cups, and other articles of the kind which have not been properly washed after having been used by consumptives. Kissing is another means of communicating the disease. Great care should be taken by a consumptive that his hands, face, and clothing, as also the bedding, do not become soiled with the matter coughed up. If the hands and face become soiled, they should at once be washed with hot water and soap. The linen can only be disinfected by boiling for fifteen minutes, which should always be done with handkerchiefs, napkins, and towels used by consumptives. Consumptive patients should sleep alone, and mothers who are consumptive should not suckle their children. There is no danger of infection from the breath of a consumptive. The danger only lies in the matter coughed up.

"Consumption can often be cured if it is recognized early and proper means are taken for its treatment." * * * "In a majority of cases it is not a fatal disease." * * * "A person suffering from consumption may often not only do his usual work without giving the disease to others, but may also get well, if the matter coughed up is only properly destroyed." These sentences are taken from reports of the State and City Boards of Health, and reflect the opinion of the medical profession regarding the results of treatment.

The percentage of cases benefited by appropriate treatment varies according to the development of the disease, when treatment begins, and the nature of the treatment adopted, but statistics show an improvement varying between 28 and 95 per cent. The average is 65 per cent., which means that the patient's life was prolonged, sometimes for years, and that his sufferings were relieved. The percentage of cures is, of course, much smaller. When the disease is recognized in the first stage and appropriate treatment is instituted at once, we may hope to effect an arrest of the disease or a complete cure in sixty-two cases out of every hundred. Where, however, the disease has not been recognized early, and appropriate treatment has been neglected until the second or third stage has been reached, the proportion of cases of cure is only fifteen per hundred.

The duration of treatment varies between three months and three years, according to the nature and requirements of the case.

EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM.

SMALL PARKS FOR THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Legislature is considering several propositions for public parks in New York.

During 1897 a committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Strong, headed by Mr. Hewitt, recommended a number of sites for parks and playgrounds, and three of the sites were accepted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and condemnation proceedings were commenced. Only one of the three is under way, the others having been "discontinued" since Jan. 1. The parks or playgrounds recommended and ordered to be opened are on Rivington Street, near Goerck, and on Houston, Stanton, and Essex Streets. The Mayor states that economy is unavoidable, and there is no money for these parks.

A public park, the site whereof has already been acquired by the city is located on Houston, Stanton, Pitt, and Sheriff Streets. In December, 1897, the Park Department adopted the plans of Hastings & Carrere, architects, and contracted for the work of laying out the park. In January, 1898, this resolution was rescinded.

Meanwhile, Tammany members of the Legislature are preparing to raid the Treasury for the purchase of unnecessary parks at Jones's Wood, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and in Senator Sullivan's "district," and for refunding to abutting property owners the amount of assessments already imposed and partly paid for the acquisition of the Twenty-seventh Street and the East River Parks.

Consistency is not to be expected of politicians. And yet it is unfortunate that projects for the benefit of the poor in sections of the city absolutely requiring breathing spaces should be abandoned or deferred, and upon the ground of economy, while [illegible]ive legislators are striking for alleged park and boulevard schemes and for enriching assessment lawyers and thus contributing to unnecessary and excessive demands upon the city's purse. LAWYER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1898.

ARTIFICIAL SNOW MELTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of THE TIMES in the paper of to-day refers to the snow problem and says there is fame and fortune to the person who invents a process of melting snow as it lies in the streets. This is doubtless true, but there is a certain difficulty in the way which is quite as serious an obstacle to overcome as is the law of gravitation to any flight except that of the imagination. Many of us recall how when boys we made great bonfires on thin ice, and to our surprise the fire did not fall through. A thin layer of ice, perhaps a sixteenth of an inch, was melted. The water lay between the fire and the ice, and was as cold as the ice below.

The attempt has often been made to melt ice gorges by fire. Some years ago, perhaps fifteen, there was a great ice gorge on the Delaware River that threatened Port Jervis. The Erie Railway Company sent out trainloads of kerosene to be burned on the ice. The oil was fired, and probably not a hundred pounds of ice were melted. The oil might as well have been burned on the shore.

To understand the reason of this we have only to follow the process of heating water. Heat is applied to the bottom of the vessel containing it. The lower portion expands by heat, it becomes lighter, and rises; its place is taken by the heavier and colder water, circulation is established, until all the water reaches the boiling point. To show the result of heat applied to the surface, place oil at a temperature of 270 degrees Fahrenheit or above over water at 50 degrees or below. The oil floats on the top. A thin stratum of water is heated and, therefore, expands, but being lighter, bulk for bulk, than the colder water, it floats on top of it, and no circulation takes place. Ice may be left at the bottom of the water and not be melted, notwithstanding the hot oil on top of it.

Another element to be considered is the specific heat of water, as Tyndall gives it: Comparing equal weights of water with that of air, the heat of water being 1 degree, that of air is 0.25; hence one pound of water in losing 1 degree of heat will warm four pounds of air. But water is 770 times heavier than air, hence, comparing volumes, one cubic foot of water in losing 1 degree of temperature will raise 770 times 4 (3,080) cubic feet of air 1 degree.

Now one pound of water at a certain temperature and another pound of another temperature will when added together have the mean temperature of the two, but in the case of snow or ice the result is very different. A vast quantity of heat is absorbed by liquefaction. One pound of water at 32 degrees and one pound of ice at the same temperature will if put together and placed over a mercury bath of 500 degrees temperature, remain at 32 degrees until every particle of ice is melted; it takes as much heat to melt a pound of ice, the temperature not changing, as it does to raise the temperature of a pound of water at 32 degrees to 143 degrees. Again, the heat necessary to raise one pound of water 1 degree would, if applied mechanically, raise a pound weight 772 feet high or 772 pounds one foot high. This is called the mechanical equivalent of heat.

Perhaps the foregoing may explain why no one has yet succeeded in melting the snow as it lies upon the streets. If it could be done, we could by the same process melt the arctic snows. All the invention required is a process of changing the specific heat of water to that of air, now 3,080 to 1. Then the problem will be solved; but until that day we shall have to handle the snow just as we do now, and have always had to, with shovels, picks, wheelbarrows, and carts. JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr.

New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

A View of France—From Brooklyn.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

In reading the Zola trial none in America should forget what sort of folk the Frenchmen are. The outrage on propriety which such proceedings as take place in that trial would be in an American court is not appreciated in France at all. The composure, order, and quietude which, as a rule, prevail in our courts would be regarded in France as dull beyond endurance, and as harboring some secret designs of fell injustice.

A Frenchman sleeps in italics, snores in small capitals, talks in thunder, gesticulates in cyclone, and acts in tornado. He feels it all, and means less than one-tenth of it. Not that the nine-tenths are hypocrisy, but that they are dramatic froth, discounted in final solution at the bank of effervescence.

NUGGETS.

Told You So.

The unexpected never happens; there are always people around who knew things would turn out that way.—Chicago Record.

No Grounds.

Teacher—Why should we not be proud of wealth and power?

Johnnie Chaffie—Because we haven't got any.—Boston Traveler.

Noticed a Change.

Passenger (on ocean steamer)—Steward, it seems to me you don't serve as good fare now as you used to have on this vessel.

Steward—No, Sir. Everybody eating. Nobody seasick. Have to keep expenses down, Sir.—Chicago Tribune.

Exercise.

"Why are you cleaning the walks, Mrs. Buffly? Is Mr. Buffly sick or away from home?"

"Neither. But the doctor told Mr. Buffly that he must take more exercise, so he's busy with his Indian clubs and a punching bag."—Detroit Free Press.

Rival Promoters.

"Yes, Sir," said the promoter, who had entered into a bragging match with the other promoter, "we broke ground on the 1st of the month, and by the 15th of the next month—"

"You broke the stockholders," the other promoter chipped in.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A WARNING.

Will Harrell in The Chicago Record.

Don't ye hear the civil-service bell a-callin',
Callin', "Martin, Martin, Martin, learn to rade;
Be a-sthudyin' yere lesson, or soon ye'll be a-guessin'
What some funny things are manin', I'm afraid."

And ivery night I'm dramin', dramin', dramin',
Thot yere name's not on the pay roll anny more,
And over there, a-hintin' of the days before ye wint in,
Is a pick and shovel sthandin' by the door.

The sthyle of iducation ye'll be nadin'
Is not the kind ye've learned upon the sthrate,
And sphakin' Dutch and dago, though far wid it ye may go,
Will niver, niver kape ye on the bate.

I know that ye can hit a good dale harder
Than anny ither mon thot wears the blue,
And can knock a naygur further without committin' murther—
For the byes all give it up thot thot is thrue.

But just now thot's not the proper iducation
To be takin' wid ye down to City Hall;
It's radin', sphellin', writin', ye must be afther fightin',
Or ye'll niver hould yere job at all at all.

I know what ye are thinkin', Martin Murphy,
Ye are thinkin' thot yere pull is all ye nade;
Betther heed what I am tellin', or some dude thot bates ye sphellin'
Will be swingin' av yere club on dress parade.

Can't ye hear thot bell a-ringin', ringin', ringin'?
It's a-sayin': "Martin Murphy, look alive,
Or soon ye'll be a-rollin' a wheelborry for Tim Dolan,
In the sewer for a dollar twinty-five."

JAPAN AND WEI-HAI-WEI

Her Decision to Hold It Permanently Puts an End to China's Agitation for a Loan.

WAR INDEMNITY NOT NEEDED

Place Second Only to Port Arthur as a Naval Station, but Less Important as a Strategic Position—Europe Once Opposed.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Official advices received by the Foreign Office from Pekin say Japan has notified China that she intends to keep Wei-Hai-Wei permanently. China, in notifying the Chinese Ministers abroad to this effect, directs them to notify the powers also that, in view of this, no foreign loan is required, as the purpose of the loan was solely to pay the Japanese war indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese Legation here has received notice of Japan's purpose to hold Wei-Hai-Wei. It is stated at the latter that Wei-Hai-Wei is now occupied by the Japanese under the terms of the peace settlement, by which this strong point is to remain in the possession of Japan until the full indemnity is paid. Of this indemnity a specific payment of 13,000,000 taels has already been paid for Japan's evacuation of Port Arthur. Another 100,000,000 taels has been paid in bulk as part of the indemnity. Still another 100,000,000 taels was included. This last was to be spread over six years, and the first installment of about 14,000,000 taels has been paid. The balance due is five annual installments of about 14,000,000 taels each. Legation officials say that if the reported arrangement is made it will apply to these five installments.

In other quarters the reported action of Japan is considered as most significant, as it accomplishes the purpose which Japan had in view when the Chinese war closed—namely, to secure a permanent foothold on the mainland of Asia. Russia resisted this extension of Japan from her present island condition, and it required the combined protest of Russia, Germany, and France to induce Japan to give up Port Arthur and her foothold on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Wei-Hai-Wei is less important as a strategic position, but it has always been held by China as second only to Port Arthur as a naval station. The defensive works, although badly shattered from the great naval battle at that point, have been kept in a fair state of preservation by the Japanese force now maintained there.

ENGLAND BUYS ALL THE COAL.

Singapore's Foreign Community Excited Over Her Action.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"England has bought up all the Welsh coal available here and at Chinese and Japanese ports for the British fleet. There is much excitement in the foreign community over the fact."

MALTA, Island of Malta, Feb. 11.—The British battleship Victorious will start for China to-day and the cruiser Gibraltar will follow. When they arrive in China seas the British squadron will be larger than ever before in those waters, even in times of war.

British Admirals Changed.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, the Commander-in-chief of the China Station of the British fleet, has sailed on board the second-class cruiser Pique for the Island of Chusan, in order to transfer his command to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour.

STATE OF SIEGE IN ECUADOR.

Lima's Chamber of Commerce Wants the Increase of Duties on American Bicycles Revoked.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 10.—Owing to fear of revolution in the Republic of Ecuador, a state of siege has been declared.

The Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Government, denouncing and asking the revocation of the increase of duties on bicycles imposed by the customs officers at Callao. It affects American makers.

Dr. Chacaltana, it is ascertained from reliable sources, will be sent as Peruvian Minister to Bolivia to endeavor to settle the pending difficulties.

TWENTY KILLED IN POLAND.

The Women's Gallery in a Synagogue Falls at a Funeral.

WARSAW, Feb. 10.—During a funeral service in the synagogue at Idzienciol, in Grodno, yesterday, the women's gallery collapsed.

In the panic that ensued twelve women, five men, and three children were crushed to death, and many others were seriously injured.

URUGUAY UNDER A DICTATOR.

Senor Cuestas Executes a Coup d'Etat and Dissolves the Assembly.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 10.—Señor Juan L. Cuestas, the President of Uruguay ad interim has executed his threatening coup d'état, and has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly.

A junta has been formed of eighty-eight leading politicians. Señor Cuestas has been appointed Provisional Governor, and Señor E. Maceacheu, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, Public Instructions, and Public Works, in the Cabinet formed by Señor Cuestas on Aug. 28 last, has been appointed Vice Governor. The population is quiet.

Señor Cuestas publicly declared on Feb. 8 that he would allow the Chambers forty-eight hours to decide to vote for his candidacy for the Presidency of the Senate on Feb. 14, and for the Presidency of the Republic on March 1, when his ad interim Presidency expired. Otherwise, he threatened to dissolve the Assembly.

REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Irish Famine and Trade Amendments Lost in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, the motion of Michael Davitt, moved as an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the reassembling of Parliament, calling attention to the distress in Ireland and the failure of the potato crop, was rejected by 235 to 153 votes.

Col. Howard Vincent, Conservative member for the Central Division of Sheffield, moved an amendment praying the Government to turn its attention to the stimulus given foreign competition with British trade by tariffs and bounties, resulting in a great increase of imports and a decrease of exports. He expressed the opinion that the only remedy was the imposition of countervailing duties.

The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replying, announced that the Government was engaged in endeavoring to convene a conference of the powers, with a view of securing the abolition of sugar bounties. He said the Government was also making representations to Germany to secure more favorable rates for British trade over German railways. Mr. Ritchie declared his belief that British trade was never healthier than now, adding that foreign barriers were less dangerous than the barriers erected among themselves, as, for instance, the recent engineers' strike. He concluded by saying he was convinced that they could achieve nothing by abandoning Great Britain's free-trade policy.

The amendment was then rejected without a division.

Reduced Grain Duties in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Senate to-day approved the proposal of the Government prolonging the reduction of the grain duties from 7½ lire to 5 lire from April 4 to May 31 next.

CONTROL OF FRANCHISES.

Mayor Quincy of Boston and Other Speakers Address the Nineteenth Century Club.

Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and other persons of note addressed more than four hundred members and friends of the Nineteenth Century Club last night at Sherry's, on the subject, "Is the Growing Demand for Public Control of Franchises Justified?" Mayor Quincy visited New York solely at the invitation of the club, and the event was almost equivalent to a reception in his honor. Among those present were many men and women well known in literary and social circles.

John A. Taylor, the President of the Nineteenth Century Club, introduced Mayor Quincy by saying that he did not know whether it was Brander Matthews or Gen. Horace Porter that declared Boston was not a city, but a state of mind, which, he said, must have referred to her language, as he was to present the leader of a thriving municipality. Mayor Quincy's words treated in the main of the problems of rapid transit and of the experience of Boston with the subway.

"Boston Common," said Mayor Quincy, "I want to make the New York people understand, was not given up to a corporation. We have built a subway at the expense of the public, and it is owned by the public. It was leased in advance of completion for twenty years to the corporation that controls the surface system, at a price that will pay for the property and allow it to be turned over to the city fully paid for in forty years.

"The most progressive people, if asked whether the public should control its franchises, I believe, would answer in the affirmative. It is certainly a growing demand, but it is justified, so far as a municipal control is concerned, by circumstances. It is not a question of control, but of what form control shall take. Control amounts to operation, ownership, and administration, or supervision equivalent to these. In this policy of supervision and regulation we of Boston have taken a step forward in our commissions. But there is growing up with us, as with all Americans, a more radical policy, a policy demanding public ownership, and the policy of the public toward great corporations rendering great services is truly a vexatious problem.

"From the point of view of the public official, the legislator, he must decide not only what is right in theory but good in practice. In the present state of municipal government, we cannot give a definite answer as to whether the public should assume its franchises. The question reduces itself not to theory but to practical expediency and practical possibility; rather to what exists of political composition in a municipality than to theoretical good.

"The first question is that of financial compensation. In a city like New York we do not find the field open, we have to deal with existing organizations, with private interests allowed to grow up, for the abolition of which a financial compensation must be made. It is a very serious question of finance. I think the question comes down to what sort of a local government the people of a community may carry out; it comes back to a question of political condition.

"I do not see what we can lay down as a general statement, except to say that before we come to action we must get down to the hard political facts, and determine whether it is safe for the particular municipality to perform the particular service. We should feel our way along a step at a time, proving the ability of the public to carry on the task it has begun, and providing that there is civic freedom to insure at the polls the election of suitable officials to carry out the undertaking. I recognize that the tendency of thought and opinion is toward the public control of those matters affecting the public, but I do not believe it is wise to move forward too fast."

Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago, the author of several works against monopoly, was another speaker. There could be no plainer issue, municipal or National, he asserted, than that we are now facing. On one side, the people's will, on the other a private will; on one side discussion and publicity, on the other silence and secrecy. The many against the few; against the common good, selfishness. This, he declared, is the municipal ownership and control question up to date. Mr. Lloyd also intimated that Attorney Generals, gas commissions, railroad commissions, and the like, influenced by bribery, turned a deaf ear to public opinion.

"The present war," said Mr. Lloyd, "is of the poor on the rich. Hundreds of millions of money would be glad to buy the rapid transit bonds of the City of New York. It is not patriotism alone that can lead us. It must be patriotism with time, money, knowledge of the world, command of all the auxiliaries of politics. It must, in fact, be patriotism with property. If there is a practical word to be spoken at this moment, it is to call on public-spirited men of substance, men well-to-do in good deeds, as well as title deeds, to lead the people. Municipal ownership is a question of morals, and not to be decided by that demi-monde school of political economists who believe that there is a gold standard of morals."

Mr. Lloyd stirred his hearers to hearty applause by saying: "The only men who despair of Democracy are those who never understood it or those who have wronged it. All our reforms are failing because they are only reforms. This passion can be overcome only by a higher and holier passion, and this passion is rising among the people. It is the passion of doing as you would be done by, the Golden Rule. Democracy is religion; the Golden Rule is its creed."

J. M. Robertson, a London writer and lecturer, also spoke. He declared that there should be a new basis for society—public interests, the Golden Rule institutionalized.

NEW SLAB MILL FOR CHICAGO.

Illinois Steel Company to Erect a Plant to Cost $400,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Ground was broken to-day for the building of the new slab mill of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago. The construction will take ten months. The cost will be $400,000, but it is stated that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held yesterday in the Rookery Building, it was decided to spare no additional expense necessary to make the slabbing mill the most complete plant of the kind in America. Contracts for the machinery have all been let, and it is understood that much of it will be built in Chicago and the West.

FIFTY-CENT GAS COMPANY.

Incorporated in Kansas City—Eastern Men in It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—A new gas company was incorporated here to-day called the United Gas, Heat and Power Company.

S. W. Miller and E. E. Eads of Boston, and R. J. Lilly of Cleveland are interested.

Charles B. Gartrell, former Secretary of the A. L. Mason Boat Line, is the promoter. He says the company has a secret process by which chemical gas is manufactured at a low price. A franchise to furnish gas at 50 cents will be asked.

KANSAS INSURANCE WAR.

Reports of Political Contributions Demanded of the Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance McNall has declared a war on the insurance companies which may develop some interesting facts. He said to-night that he would require all insurance companies doing business in Kansas to report to him under oath the amount of money each has contributed to a fund for the insurance lobby to defeat insurance legislation in Kansas. His investigation will also cover contributions to Republican campaign funds in this State during the last few years.

Mr. McNall says the Kansas statutes give him authority to investigate as to the disposition of funds by insurance companies. He believes, as do Gov. Leedy and other leaders, that the insurance companies are raising a fund to put into Kansas this year to assist in the overthrow of Populism, and to meet this the companies will be compelled to divulge the information required or quit the State. Mr. McNall until 1896 was close to the Republican machine in Kansas, and he intimates that he has evidence that the "insurance combine" contributed money to former Republican committees in this tSatte.

A Young Hunter Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—George Collins, eighteen years old, son of Charles Collins of Moor's Mills, accidentally shot himself to death at Verplank this afternoon while returning home from a hunting expedition.

Bark Lost With Seven Lives.

PALMERO, Feb. 10.—In the wreck of the Austrian bark Mattea, for Pensacola, at this port, before reported, the Captain and six of the crew were drowned.

THE ASTORIA CONCERTS.

Eighth of the Subscription Series Under Mr. Seidl's Direction.

The eighth of the series of subscription concerts at the Astoria Hotel under the direction of Anton Seidl took place last night. The audience was one of tolerable size, but of less social brilliancy than has been the case at some of the other concerts. The Astors and Belmonts were conspicuous by their absence, and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger had to bear a considerable amount of the social burden upon their fair shoulders. The entertainment was one of mild and gentle interest. It was agreeable without being exciting. It certainly could not have wearied any listener.

The orchestral numbers were Beethoven's fifth symphony and a suite by Massenet, which was called "Fairy Scenes." Sandwiched between these was the time-honored violin concerto of the always respectable Mr. Mendelssohn, a concerto which used to be regarded as a sort of civil service examination for violinists, but which is now accepted as a part of every fiddler's stock in trade.

Yet one may play this same concerto very nobly or very flippantly. It is a composition with which a player of dash and spirit can make an effect, and there is also room in it for a performer with poetic utterance to move an audience. M. Marteau, who was the soloist last night, used to make a specialty of playing this work with enormous vigor and boldness, but last night he elected to be more careful and to aim at a greater finish of detail than usual. But something thwarted his purpose. His tone sounded coarse and unlovely—an unusual thing—and the result was that his performance as a whole seemed dead and monotonous. It is justice to M. Marteau to say that he can play the Mendelssohn concerto very much better than he played it last night. Mr. Seidl's reading of the fifth symphony was not revolutionary, but quite in accord with the traditions.

To Punish Frauds Against Actors.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Senator Cantor has received a communication from the Actors' Society of America urging the enactment of a law to punish frauds against actors. The proposed law provides that any manager who discharges an actor without good and sufficient cause having been given by said actor, and fails to pay said actor's salary for services rendered, and, in addition, a sufficient sum of money to pay the fare of said actor to the place in the State of New York from which he left to perform the engagement, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $250 or one year's imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY BALL.

The Metropolitan Opera House the Scene of the Annual Dance of the Knights Templar.

The twentieth annual reception of the Palestine Commandery of the Knights Templar took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and most of the prominent Masons of the city, and particularly those who belong to the Knights Templar, were present. There was an attendance that crowded the big building so that dancing was almost impossible until about midnight, when the crowd thinned out a little.

The ball was opened as usual with the reception of the State officers, followed by a drill of the commandery. The curtain rose at 10 o'clock, disclosing the drill camp of the commandery drawn up in double file on the stage. Headed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the corps marched onto the main floor and formed to receive the guests of the evening, with Sir Frederick E. Barnes at their head. He is the Eminent Commander of Palestine Commandery.

At the word of command the "Arch of Steel" was formed by the crossing of the swords of the members of the corps at such a height that the guests could pass beneath. Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of New York Arthur MacArthur of Troy was first escorted under the crossed swords by Eminent Sir George F. Lowrie, Past Commander of Palestine Commandery, and he was received by Eminent Commander Barnes. Present Grand Commanders and Past Grand Commanders of sister jurisdictions were then received, followed by Present and Past Commanders of other commanderies.

Then a drill took place under the command of Past Eminent Commander Wallace A. Downs, who is Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Bernstein's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, while the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the leadership of F. Fanciulli, played the promenade music.

THE ARION BALL.

Police and Other Regulations for To-night's Masquerade Dance.

For the masquerade ball of the Arion Society, which takes place in the Madison Square Garden to-night, these regulations have been promulgated:

Carriages must approach the main entrance of Madison Square Garden on Madison Avenue from the south and pass out by way of Madison Avenue north, or Twenty-seventh Street. Guests, on departing, are requested to pass through the main entrance on Madison Avenue and take the first carriage in waiting. There will be no admittance to the building after midnight. All masks must be removed at 1 o'clock. No charge in ladies' dressing room. Gentlemen's hat room, 50 cents. No hats, bonnets, overcoats, or cloaks allowed in the ballroom, except when part of costume.

PRINCETON JUNIOR PROMENADE.

Festivities to Begin with a Tea at the Tiger Inn Club This Afternoon.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The annual junior promenade, the leading social event of the college midyear, will occur to-morrow evening, in the Casino. The building has been elaborately decorated in pink and green and every arrangement has been made for a great occasion. It is expected that over 100 couples will be present, and among these will be society people of New York and Philadelphia. The patronesses will be Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. George Armour, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, and others.

The festivities of the day will begin with a tea at the Tiger Inn Club in the afternoon. Early in the evening there will be an organ recital in Marquand Chapel, given by Henry Briggs. Dancing will begin at 10:30, and, as some thirty numbers are on the card, it is not likely that the crowd will disperse before well along in the morning.

The Naval Dance Postponed.

Owing to the death of Dr. Oscar A. Menocal, eldest son of Civil Engineer Menocal, who died Wednesday at his father's residence in the officers' quarters at the navy yard from consumption, the fortnightly dance given by the officers of the training ship Vermont will not take place to-night. Dr. Menocal had been ill since August. He was twenty-eight years old, and was a graduate of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in which city he practiced medicine for five years.

Ball of the Alsatians.

L'Union Alsacienne will celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary by a Grand Bal d'Invitation to-morrow evening, at Terrace Garden, and the Société Chorale l'Esperance will participate. The march will be played at 10 o'clock. Manager Heumann expects the affair to be the most successful in the history of the society.

Exports of Domestic Produce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of principal articles of domestic produce issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows the exports for January, 1898, with the increase or decrease as compared with January, 1897, to have been as follows: Breadstuffs, $24,771,160, increase about $8,000,000; cotton, $27,024,878, decrease about $700,000; mineral oils, $3,989,811, decrease about $92,000; cattle and hogs, $3,024,385, decrease about $80,000; provisions, $18,351,551, increase about $3,350,000.

For the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1898, the total net increase as compared with the same period in 1897 was $51,341,182.

February Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Treasury Department to-day issued a statement that the average receipts from all sources for the first ten days in February were $1,057,890, or at the rate of $386,130,580 per annum, which is $36,000,000 in excess of the average annual expenditures for the last nine years.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS

Count Carlo von Seilern of Austria Marries Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer.

AT THE INCARNATION CHURCH

Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington Officiates—Striking Costumes of the Bridal Party—Other Marriages of Interest.

For the second time this Winter a New York girl has become the bride of a titled foreigner and left her home in this city with a European residence as her destination. The marriage of Miss Conkling to a German nobleman took place some weeks ago, and at noon yesterday the wedding of Miss Antoinette Woerishoffer, daughter of the late Charles Woerishoffer, and Count Carlo von Seilern, an Austrian, was celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, 205 Madison Avenue. Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, D. C., came on to perform the ceremony. He was assisted in doing so by the rector of the church, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor.

Count von Seilern had chosen Baron Franz Riedl von Riedeman, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, to attend him as best man. The ceremony was made thoroughly attractive by the costumes of the bridal party and the floral decorations. Kentia palms were grouped effectively about the church, and at the heads of the pews, on either side of the centre aisle, were fastened clusters of lilies of the valley, Southern smilax, Jacqueminot roses, and tulips.

The "Lohengrin" Wedding March was played upon the entrance of the bridal procession, headed by the ushers—Adolph Muller-Ury, the artist; Alfred E. Toussaint, C. Otto Toussaint, Gustave Zinser, Lewis B. Woodruff, and George Degener. The bridesmaids, Miss Grace Underwood, Miss Pearl Underwood, Miss Eleanor Small, and Miss Louise Maynard, who walked next, were strikingly gowned in white broadcloth, and wore red velvet hats with black feathers and corsage bouquets of red roses, from which long streamers of crimson satin hung. The costume of each was completed with a crimson neckband, in which a diamond pin shaped like a heart and key, the gift of the bride, was fastened.

The bridesmaids carried Jacqueminot roses, as did the maid of honor, Miss Carola Woerishoffer, the bride's little sister, who followed them, gowned in white, and wearing a velvet hat of black and red. The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, Edward Uhl, now staying at the Savoy. She wore white embroidered satin, bordered with a flounce of rare old Italian lace, which her prospective mother-in-law, Countess von Seilern, who wore it at her own wedding, had sent her as a marriage gift. At the chancel the bride met the bridegroom and best man. Soft music was played throughout the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March followed as the bridal party passed out of the church afterward.

A wedding breakfast for thirty persons then took place at the home of the bride's mother, The Tolosa, 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. The rooms were effectively decorated with palms, smilax, pinks, and roses.

Count von Seilern's residence is in London. His presents to his best man and ushers were gold cigarette cases, engraved with his crest. The bride is the granddaughter of Oswald Ottendorfer, owner of The Staats-Zeitung.

Count and Countess von Seilern will visit several Southern cities on their wedding tour, witnessing the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, and will return to this city probably in March. They will sail for their future home in London about the middle of April.

Govin—Medina.

A simple wedding, celebrated in St. George's Roman Catholic Church in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was that of Rafael R. Govin, son of the late Rafael Govin, and Miss May Isabelle Medina, a daughter of Mrs. Federico Medina, and grand niece of the late John Purdy. The rector, the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's sister, none but relatives were present.

The church was tastefully decorated with palms by McConnell. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Walter Rathbone Bacon, wore a gray silk gown, trimmed with point lace, a steel gray picture hat, and carried lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. She was unattended.

Mr. Govin, who is a lawyer, was attended by his partner, Edward Kingston Jones, as best man. The bridegroom and bride left town, after the wedding, for the South. They will spend several weeks there, and then go to Paris for about six months. Their future home will be in New York.

Mr. Govin's mother is Mrs. Rose Gregorio de Tejada Govin of Havana. He is a member of the Union Club, the Union League Club, the Lawyers' and Whist Club, and the Downtown Association, and a graduate of the Columbia Law School, of the class of 1886.

Stockwell—Harris.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Frederick Foster Stockwell of Germantown was married at noon to-day to Miss Amy Richards Harris, daughter of Robert H. Harris, of 5440 Morris Street, Germantown. The Rev. J. W. Bixler of New London, Conn., performed the ceremony at the home of the bride.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John Achelis of 25 East Sixty-fifth Street entertained at dinner last night. Covers were laid for sixteen.

The last meeting of the Flatbush Assemblies took place last evening in the reception room of the Knickerbocker Field Club. Erskine H. Lutt led the cotillion.

Miss Harriette Cady gave her second piano recital at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and was assisted by Miss M. Adelia Brown, soprano, and Carl Krill, violoncellist.

A ladies' reception was given last night by the members of the Hanover Club, of which ex-Mayor Wurster is President, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg. A musical programme was given under the direction of Francis Fischer Powers. A supper was served in the dining room. Dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Sr., gave a dinner for sixteen persons at their home, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. There was a table centrepiece of twelve dozen of the finest variety of bridesmaid roses, mingled with Farleyense ferns, set in a silver vase. The table was also set with four smaller clusters of the same flowers.

A cotillion for about ninety persons was given last night by Mrs. James C. Bergen at her home, 7 West Sixteenth Street, in honor of Miss Henrietta Sands. Dancing began about 10 o'clock, supper being served at midnight. The cotillion was led at one end of the room by B. B. Smith and Mrs. Bergen and at the other by Howard Hazelhurst and Miss Sands.

Mrs. Malcolm Peters gave a reception between 4 and 6 P. M. yesterday at her home, 53 East Sixty-first Street, in honor of Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The guests, who were entertained with vocal music, included Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. William Gerry Slade, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles R. Treat, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Spencer.

People's Gas Company of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The annual report of President Billings of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company showed the company's earnings equalled 6.14 per cent. of its capital stock. The gross receipts from all sources were $7,125,489.95 and the operating expenses $3,688,796.83, leaving a balance of $3,436,463.12. The net earnings were $1,594,163.12. The totals of the company's street mains, meters, and public lamps are as follows: Street mains, 1,525 miles, 583 feet; 199,473 meters, and 32,425 public lamps.

Sample Warehouse in Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The National Association of Manufacturers has fixed Saturday, March 26, as the date for the opening of the sample warehouse which the association has established in Caracas, Venezuela. A number of manufacturers from this city, New York, Boston, and Baltimore will be present at the opening. The party will sail from New York on the Red D Line steamer Venezuela March 17.

THE MIDWINTER CLUB MEETS.

Two Hundred Persons Enjoy an Interesting Programme at Sherry's.

The first meeting this season of the popular Midwinter Club attracted about 200 persons to Sherry's last night, to enjoy an interesting programme and have something to eat afterward. The guests did not begin to arrive till about 9 o'clock. They met in the small ball-room down stairs.

The Hungarian Band played selections while people got into their seats and looked around to see who was there, and what they were wearing. Then John Nicholas sang "Honey, You'se My Lady Love," addressing no one in particular, and Miss Marie Stori gave two songs, "Happy Days" and "Angels' Serenade."

After an interesting exhibition of mind reading, just mystifying enough to be pleasant, Alexandre Silvio sang. An intermission for conversation followed, and John Nicholas then sang. There were two recitations by Mrs. Sidney Harris, and then Yvette Violette sang. After more songs by Mr. Silvio, Saharet, the dancer, was introduced, and her performance completed the programme. A buffet supper followed.

Mrs. L. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt, C. S. Clarke, Miss Witherspoon, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Culver, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfield, Howard Wilds, and Mrs. H. Sedley were among the guests.

BIG FAILURE IN COLORADO.

A Receiver Asked for the Rocky Mountain Oil Company.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—To-day the Central National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, filed application in the District Court asking that a receiver be appointed to settle the affairs of the Rocky Mountain Oil Company. The company was organized in 1890 to acquire and work extensive oil fields in Colorado. The bank claims that soon after the organization of the company its Directors executed a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York upon substantially all of its property, including its rights, interests, and franchises to secure bonds, amounting to an aggregate of $600,000.

On Feb. 8, 1897, the company borrowed of the bank $13,000, executing its note for the amount secured by thirty bonds of a face value of $1,000 each, which the Directors stated were good security.

The plaintiff asserts that the representation was wholly untrue, and that gross misrepresentations were made to secure the loan. It is also alleged that all of the property of the company does not exceed in value $150,000, and that the company is in default for interest accrued on the bonds. The charge is then made that the company is hopelessly insolvent. A decision is expected some time this week.

O'NEILL & CO.'S EMPLOYES.

Entertainment and Dance of the Mutual Benefit Association.

The Mutual Benefit Association of H. O'Neill & Co.'s employes held a reception at the Lenox Lyceum last night, it being the annual affair of the organization, which includes most of the men employed in the big dry goods house.

The ball was opened with a grand march, which was led by H. A. McGorry, the floor manager, who wore a handsome blue badge. There were fifty or more couples in the line following him, and various geometric figures were formed. A lanciers followed, and then dancing was continued until after midnight, when supper was served. There were twenty-four numbers on the order of dance.

The officers of the society are as follows: Honorary President—Hugh O'Neill; President—W. G. Thomas; First Vice President—R. L. Carpenter; Second Vice President—P. G. Jeffries; Treasurer—W. C. Strange; Recording and Financial Secretary—H. A. McGorry; Physician—A. E. Bieser; Board of Directors—Miss E. A. Cantwell, Miss M. W. Morrison, Mr. D. Richardson, Mr. I. L. Schoonmaker, and Mr. W. Kummer.

DEATH OF DAVID HENESEY.

A New York Importer Expires at Roseville of Heart Disease.

NEWARK, Feb. 10.—David Henesey, fifty-three years old, a wealthy importer, who for fourteen years had been a resident of Roseville, died last night at the Roseville Hotel. For a week he had been drinking heavily. Last night he took one and one-half grains of morphine and thirty grains of chloral. It is supposed that he took three similar doses before he died. The circumstances of the case were reported to County Physician Washington, who, after an investigation, decided that no autopsy was necessary.

"I have made inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Henesey," said Dr. Washington, "and I have concluded that an autopsy is not necessary. I will make out a certificate that the man died of organic heart trouble. I have concluded that the administration of the morphine had nothing whatever to do with the death."

Mr. Henesey came to Newark from Jersey City, where he settled when he first came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, where he was born. In business he had been connected with the firm of Lock & Potts, importers of linens of New York. The name "Lock" was nominal, Mr. Henesey being the senior partner. During the last three years he had ceased active business, but maintained his investments in New York City. A son and daughter survive, besides the widow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Hitchcock.

The Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D. D., S. T. D., one of the best-known ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Shoenberger, 43 West Fifty-seventh Street. Two years ago, when pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in Buffalo, his last charge, Dr. Hitchcock was knocked down by a trolley car, and his death is directly due to this accident. Since it happened, he had been subject to paralytic strokes, and one of more than usual severity culminated in his death.

Dr. Hitchcock was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25, 1834. He was educated in Trinity College, Hartford, and in the Berkeley Divinity School. In 1857 he was made a deacon, and the following year a priest. During the war he was a chaplain in the navy, and had the honor of preparing for confirmation the first class ever ordained on a school ship. That was the Sabine, and was then in New London. He closed his mission in the navy at the end of the war and took the pastorate of St. John's Church, at Portsmouth, N. H. Other churches where the doctor served are, Grace, in Elmira, N. Y.; Christ, in Binghamton, N. Y.; Trinity, in Pittsburg, Penn.; St. James's, in Batavia, N. Y., and the Church of the Assumption, at Buffalo.

Twice during his ministry of forty years did the doctor put aside tenders of elevation to the Episcopate of the Church. Nine years ago he was offered the Bishopric of Western Pennsylvania, to succeed Bishop Kerfoot, and later refused to become the Bishop of a Western State. He said he believed he could do better work in the active ministry of the Church. He was elected many times to the general conventions of the Church. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Jasper W. Gilbert.

Ex-Judge W. Gilbert died suddenly at his home, 166 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been ill for more than a month, but it was expected he would recover. All the members of his family with the exception of his eldest son, James H. Gilbert, were present at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1812. He was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Gilbert, who died at Hartford, Conn., in 1682, and who had been conspicuous in the affairs of the colony. He was educated in the grammar schools, and was admitted to the bar July 11, 1835. He opened a law office in Rochester when twenty-three years old. He was a Whig in politics, and took an active interest in the Young Men's Whig convention in July, 1838. In 1839 he became the first Corporation Counsel of Rochester. From 1840 to 1845 he was District Attorney of Monroe County by appointment of the Court of Common Pleas of that county.

He was married in 1847 and came to this city, and in April, 1851, moved to Brooklyn, where he had since made his home. He became widely known in legal circles.

In 1865 he was nominated for Supreme Court Judge of the Second Judicial District by both Republicans and Democrats, and received a large vote. He took his seat on the Supreme Court bench in January, 1866. He was re-elected to the bench in 1870, and remained in that position until he reached the age limit Jan. 1, 1883. He retired from the active practice of law five years ago.

Mr. Gilbert was connected with a number of corporations and was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Long Island and Vice Chancellor of the Cathedral at Garden City. Gov. Hill appointed him State Charities Commissioner. He was a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs.

He leaves two sons and two daughters—James H. Gilbert of Atlanta, Ga.; William T., Louisa S., and Ellen G. Gilbert, who reside at the home, 166 Remsen Street. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Henry Ward Johns.

Henry Ward Johns, the pioneer in the asbestos industry in this country, died Tuesday night at his home at Park Hill, Yonkers, after an illness of several months. He was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1837, and at an early age came to New York, engaging for a short time in various lines of business before determining upon that which was to be his life work.

In 1858, while experimenting with a view to perfecting a fire-proofing compound, he became aware of the existence of asbestos, the indestructible fibrous mineral, at the time but little known outside of laboratories and mineralogical collections. From that time until his death he worked continuously at the development of its commercial uses. He built up a business of great magnitude based on his numerous inventions. He was President of the company bearing his name, and of the Johns-Pratt Company of Hartford. He was at one time a Director in the Western National Bank of this city.

The funeral will be private.

Robert J. Hanby.

State Senator Robert J. Hanby of Delaware died yesterday at his residence at Holly Oak. Mr. Hanby was born in Brandywine Hundred Jan. 20, 1834. He served in the war, receiving a wound in the leg, and afterward engaged in the business of a contractor and builder in Philadelphia, where he became a member of the Common Council. He removed to Holly Oak about fifteen years ago, took an active interest in politics, and in 1894 was elected by the Republicans as a State Senator for Newcastle County. He was closely identified with J. Edward Addicks in all of the latter's political battles, and was the recognized leader of the Union Republican Party in Delaware. He was an alternate on the Addicks delegation to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, which was rejected by the convention in favor of the Higgins delegation.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LUTZ of the firm of John Lutz & Son, importers of silks, 445 Broome Street, died yesterday at his home, 265 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lutz was seventy-three years old. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the German Reformed Church, in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, between Jackson and Withers Streets.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WAGNER of Tyndall, S. D., ex-State Senator, and brother-in-law of Congressman Hitt, is dead, aged seventy years. Capt. Wagner was born in Ogle County, Ill., and was a member of the Wagner family of that county, which was represented in the Union Army by forty of its young men. He was wounded at Shiloh, and this wound was the cause of his death.

Mrs. LIZZIE A. TYLER, wife of Charles Curtiss Tyler, a commission merchant, died yesterday at her home, 1,935 Madison Avenue, of pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler came to this city twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Tyler was for many years President of the Ladies' Parish Aid Society of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was President of the Harlem Exchange for Woman's Work from the date of its organization, in 1888, until 1897. She was also President of the Harlem Philharmonic Society for two years. Her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Le Roy W. Hubbard, survive her.

GEORGE W. WINANT died at his residence, 89 Mercer Street, Jersey City, Monday night, after an illness of three weeks. His death is attributed to his devotion to his father, who died a few weeks ago. During his father's fatal illness the son was almost constantly at his side. George Winant was born in Rossville, S. I., in 1852, and lived in Jersey City thirty-two years. He was once in the service of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in 1888 was appointed Superintendent of the freight station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pier 22 North River. His only surviving relatives are a sister and a niece.

THOMAS WALLACE died yesterday in his eightieth year at his home, 57 Morton Street, Brooklyn. He was the son of a Scotchman who had the first brass foundry in the old City of New York. Many years ago Mr. Wallace's family moved to Brooklyn. Later Mr. Wallace became a carpenter, and until about five years ago he carried on a large business. For fifty-seven years he was a member of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., and was regarded as the oldest Odd Fellow in New York. He is survived by his widow and four sons, Thomas E., Andrew, Benjamin M., and E. Chapin Wallace. Three weeks ago Mr. Wallace was stricken with apoplexy and he was unconscious until his death.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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A round end, high-banded collar.

MARRIED.

BARTOW—SEARS.—In Boston, Feb. 9, 1898, by the Rev. Charles H. Brent, Nevett Steele Bartow and Mabel Alger Sears, daughter of Willard T. Sears of Boston.

CLAUSS—VON FEILITZSCH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanton Perrin, by the Rev. Nathaniel M. Pratt, Mrs. Louise von Feilitzsch to John H. Clauss.

GOVIN—MEDINA.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, 1898, at St. Leo's Church, by the Rev. Father Ducey, May, daughter of Mrs. Federico E. Medina, to Rafael R. Govin.

SEILERN—WOERISHOFFER.—On Feb. 10, 1898, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Antoinette, daughter of Mrs. and the late C. F. Woerishoffer and grand-daughter of Oswald Ottendorfer, to Count Charles Seilern.

DIED.

BRUCE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, 1898, Isabella F. Randolph, widow of John M. Bruce.
Funeral service at her late residence, 12 East Forty-first Street, on Friday, Feb. 11, 1898, at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

CRANE.—At South Orange, N. J., on Feb. 9, Mary L., widow of I. Wheeler Crane, and daughter of the late John Turnbull of New York City, in her 81st year.
Funeral services will be held from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Townsend, Milligan Place, South Orange, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at his residence, 166 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Jasper Willett Gilbert, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

HAYES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Fannie E., wife of Henry Hayes, and the daughter of the late Myron J. Frisble.
Funeral from her late residence, 24 West Fifteenth Street, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

LUTZ.—At his residence, 265 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, John Lutz, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from the German Reformed Church, Graham Av., between Jackson and Withers Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Please omit flowers.

OWENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, William Winterton Owens, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 553 5th Av., Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHANCK.—At Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, Maria R., wife of Dr. J. S. Schanck, aged 82 years.
Funeral from her late residence on Friday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

SHERMAN.—After a brief illness, at the Metropolitan Club, Arthur Whiting Sherman, cashier of the Gallatin National Bank of this city, in the 58th year of his life.
Funeral from St. Agnes' Chapel, West 92d St., Saturday, at half past ten A. M. Interment at New Haven.

STEWARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898, Daniel Jackson Steward, son of the late John Steward, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral service at his late residence, 10 Gramercy Park, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment at Goshen.

TYLER.—At her late residence, 1,935 Madison Av., New York City, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1898, after a brief illness, Lizzie A., wife of Charles Curtiss Tyler, and mohter of Mrs. Le Roy W. Hubbard.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Lockport and Ithaca papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

POSTHUMOUS BILL FOR BOARD.

Mrs. Crissey Demands $30,000 from the Estate of a Chester Man.

CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10.—John T. Johnson, for many years connected with the Chester National Bank and President of the institution at the time of his death last Summer, left an estate the value of which considerably exceeded $100,000. For thirty years Mr. Johnson had boarded with a Mrs. Crissey.

Mrs. Crissey has presented to the executors of Mr. Johnson's estate a bill of $30,000 for the board and care of Mr. Johnson during those years, claiming she never received from him any recompense whatever. Mr. Johnson, it is alleged, led Mrs. Crissey to believe that he had invested for her benefit from time to time amounts representing arrearages of board, but there was nothing among his papers to show that this had been done.

The executors are likely to refuse to allow this claim, and probably Surrogate Howell will be asked to fix the amount of compensation to which Mrs. Crissey is entitled. Mr. Johnson was an eccentric bachelor.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
APPELBAUM, Gussie, 69 Division St.	9	9
ANDERSON, Bernard, 88 Laight St.	33	9
BURSTEIN, Isaac, 81 Allen St.	25	7
BENDIX, Henrietta, 2,013 2d Av.	49	8
BARTELS, Wilhelmina, 137 W. 96th.	67	9
BURRUCKER, Magdalen, 1,706 3d Av.	60	8
BIZA, Caroline, 526 E. 13th St.	56	8
BOUTEN, Charles A., 467 W. 166th.	58	8
BIEHL, Louis K., 476 9th Av.	1	8
BOYLAN, Bernard, 478 10th Av.	63	8
BESSER, Charles, 106 W. 115th St.	56	8
BANNON, Terrence, Home for Aged.	78	9
BENDER, Henry J., 152 W. 63d St.	4	8
BOYLE, Margaret, 8 Amsterdam Av.	26	8
BYRNES, James F., 185 Christopher.	33	10
BAGIANI, Sesto, 37 Marion St.	25	9
BRANCONE, Pietro, 175 Mulberry St.	75	8
BOSSMAN, Henry, St. Joseph's Hosp.	32	8
CANNING, Patrick, 84 Charlton St.	55	8
CLARK, May, 103 W. 60th St.	1	9
CANFIELD, Alice T., 449 W. 16th St.	2	9
COHON, Arthur, 216 Canal St.	2	10
CALALUO, Lena, 519 E. 14th St.	28	10
DROUGHT, Kate, 2,160 Madison Av.	16	5
DINEREY, John, 62 Prince St.	53	8
DVORAK, Mary, 423 E. 73d St.	18	8
DEVINE, Michael, 341 W. 41st St.	23	9
DAMM, Gustave, 601 E. 11th St.	29	9
DEVINE, Frank, 529 W. 38th St.	22	8
DENNIS, Mary, 250 W. 88th St.	40	9
ESTINSON, Emily, 146 W. 10th St.	27	8
ERDMAN, Anna, 2,555 8th Av.	14	8
ELLIMAN, Charles B., New Brighton	87	8
EHRINGER, George H., 451 W. 19th.	1	8
FRANK, John, Manh. State Hospital.	54	8
FRICK, Minnie, 406 College Av.	47	1
GIDEON, Yetta, 159 E. 79th St.	89	8
GRUMELL, Mary A., 91 Lawrence St.	63	8
GRAHAM, Alice, 420 W. 16th St.	38	8
GARRISON, Letitia A., Old Albany Road	75	8
GORMAN, John, 207 W. 66th St.	46	8
HARKINS, Catharine, 203 W. 20th St.	57	8
HOCHSTEIN, Peter, 409 W. 53d St.	61	9
HANEL, Charles, 163 Varick St.	38	9
HUGHES, Mary, House of Good Shepherd	45	9
HALL, Hattie L., 2,352 3d Av.	17	9
JASHJIAN, Haig, 18 Roosevelt St.	6	8
JACOBS, Moses, Montefiore Home.	19	9
KLARNER, Philip, 1,501 1st Av.	20	9
KLABUNDY, William, 377 Greenwich	1	8
KEUEBEL, Marietta Z., 22 Charlton.	66	8
KAUFMAN, Ida, 325 E. 90th St.	72	9
LAURO, Giuseppe, 406 2d Av.	31	9
LA ROSSI, Salvatore, Nursery and Child's Hospital	3	5
McCLUSKY, Ellen, 222 E. 56th St.	1	8
McLAUGHLIN, M., 124 Brook Av.	2	8
MEANEY, Mary, St. Francis Hosp.	72	9
MOTT, John, 111 Amsterdam Av.	1	9
MARTIN, John, 113 Amsterdam Av.	1	9
MARZUCCHI, Giovanni, 20 Baxter St.	1	9
MAYERS, George, Harlem Hospital.	27	7
MARTIN, Catharine, 100 W. 89th St.	45	8
MILLER, Elizabeth, 1,422 3d Av.	30	8
MAHON, Patrick, 212 E. 98th St.	48	1
MEYER, George, 3,456 3d Av.	29	8
O'BRIEN, James, 173 West St.	43	8
O'KEEFE, John, 2,107 2d Av.	1	9
O'BRIEN, Annie, 418 Willis Av.	2	8
PINE, Jung Mai, 22 Mott St.	44	8
PERCIVA, Sarah, 2,024 3d Av.	68	8
PRIAL, Peter, 411 W. 19th St.	70	8
PORTER, Mattie C., 100 W. 44th St.	46	9
PELOTT, Charlotte, 1,146 Stebbins Av.	77	7
RIZZO, Antanzio, 447 E. 83d St.	3	8
ROSS, Milton, 1,701 Madison Av.	13	8
REILLY, Johanna, 1,323 2d Av.	84	8
ROSS, Mary, Manhattan State Hosp.	62	7
RIZOTTI, Marie, 321 E. 60th St.	1	9
SCANLON, Nora, Broadway Central Hotel	23	8
SPINDELMEISER, E., 1,149 1st Av.	1	9
SALISBURY, Samuel, Holly, N. J.	24	9
SPANROCK, Theodore, 161 Orchard.	2	9
SMITH Thomas, 1,061 1st Av.	33	8
SCHIFF, Mendel, 67 Sheriff St.	1	10
SCHNELLER, Theresa, 509 E. 86th.	72	9
SCHMAELZLEIR, G., 74 3d Av.	71	8
SIEGEL, Fanny, 13 Essex St.	19	9
STEWARD, Daniel J., 10 Gramercy Park	81	9
TODD, Edward L., 494 West End Av.	60	9
WHITE, Andrew, 449 W. 31st St.	1	8
WELLINGTON, Louisa, 304 W. 40th.	40	8
WILSON, Catharine, 16 Commerce St.	75	9
ZIBELL, Matilda, 448 E. 80th St.	37	7

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BOTT, Frank, 79 Spencer St.	85	9
BAUSHE, Joseph, Kings County Hos.	33	8
BICK, Gerhard H., Chestnut, near Jamaica Av.	83	8
BORMAN, Wilhelmina, 227 Troutman St	84	9
CONLEY, Ann, Kings County Hosp.	75	7
CIACIO, Maria, 173 Navy St.	1	9
CARLIN, Mary A., 308 President St.	29	9
DONNELLY, Mary E., 577 Lorimer St.	27	9
DUNNE, Anne, 220 N. 8th St.	57	9
DAY, Marie T., 19 Clermont Av.	68	9
DAVIDSON, H. G., 1,029 Myrtle Av.	1	9
DRESCHSEL, Anna M., 117 Johnson Av.	38	8
DERWIN, Bridget, 45 Jackson St.	51	9
DOUGLASS, Lillian, 3 Aberdeen St.	1	10
ERICKS, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp.	45	7
EAGAN, Patrick, 10 Bush St.	59	8
FISHER, Horatio G., 19 Park Place	46	8
FRANCKE, John, 309 Nevins St.	56	8
FULLER, Philip W., 750 Halsey St.	1	10
FOUNTAIN, Annie, 55 Prince St.	39	9
FARRELL, Mary, 3d Av. and 90th St.	75	9
GALVIN, Sarah, 95 Sackett St.	59	7
GRESSLER, Philipine, 220 Graham Av.	61	8
GROTH, Augusta, 426 Columbia St.	1	9
GOLDBERG, Simon, 95 Siegel St.	1	8
HENDERSON, R. A., 23 Myrtle Av.	46	8
HERBERT, C. E., 248 Montrose Av.	61	7
HOUSMAN, Edward, 440 Decatur St.	56	9
HIGGINS, Lucinda M., Cropsey Av. and 22d Av.	71	9
JOHNSON, B., E. 3d St., near Elmwood Av.	5	9
KAY, Sarah R., 27 Bond St.	62	7
KIBBELL, Benjamin, 100 Hewes St.	75	8
KEYES, Thecla, 348 Lorimer St.	36	9
LAWSON, Catherine F., 93 Grand Av.	31	10
LYNCH, John, Kings County Hosp.	69	8
LYONS, Moses M., 170 Columbia St.	45	8
MICHAELS, Lilly, 230 Calyer St.	10	9
MENOCAL, O. A., United States Navy Yard	29	9
McGLOIN, Edith G., 600 Bainbridge St.	7	10
McCOLLOUGH, O., 461 Graham Av.	68	8
McLAUGHLIN, Mary J., 707 De Kalb Av.	23	8
McCLEARY, Mary, 152 Amslie St.	72	8
McGOWAN, J. H., L. I. State Hosp.	37	9
NARDLING, Hilda G., 1,080 Liberty Av.	32	8
OSTHEIM, Margaret P., 827 Putnam Av.	74	8
O'CONNELL, Mary, 16 Wolcott St.	55	9
PAUL, Luis, 144 Varet St.	4	9
PLACE, Ida M., 598 Hancock St.	18	7
PERRETTA, Filippo, 243 Nassau St.	1	9
PHIBESA, Stocial, 67th St., near 11th Av.	2	10
PY, Anna C., 254 Humboldt St.	73	8
ROSENWEIG, Annie, 1,065 Lafayette Av.	41	9
REHFUS, Annie, 181 Nassau Av.	33	8
RILEY, Joseph, 1,635 DeKalb Av.	5	9
RENNEHAN, Daniel, 55 Atlantic Av.	1	9
RUTTS, George, 255 Water St.	34	8
RITTER, Alfred, Kings County Hosp.	55	8
SCHMIDT, Gurtush, 489 39th St.	2	9
SWEENEY, Nellie, 35 Kosciusko St.	25	8
SAUER, W., 88 Knickerbocker Av.	38	8
SHIELDS, Bernard, 203 Huron St.	34	8
SEYFRERT, Lizzie, 1,493 Gates Av.	1	9
SPARRON, Richard, 1,628 Dean St.	66	9
TILDEN, Alfred, Home for Aged.	1	9
TRIMBLE, Edward, 682 Flushing Av.	81	9
TAYLOR, Maria T., 544 Bedford Av.	1	9
UNGER, Josef, 160 Harrison Av.	1	10
VITO, Ernest, 425 3d Av.	3	9
VOGEL, Harry V., 354 Leonard St.	1	8
WALL, Edward, Home for Aged.	63	8

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FINANCIAL.

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35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.

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Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.** This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY REQUESTed to deposit their certificates, endorsed in blank, with the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner Nassau Street, City, under the terms of a protective agreement, copies of which can be procured from said Company, or from the undersigned.

To entitle stockholders to participate in the plan, at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses, as provided in said plan.

No stock will be received on deposit after the 12th day of February, 1898, except upon payment of such penalty as may be fixed by the Committee.

Trust Company's certificates, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash paid.

Dated New York, January 24, 1898.

Committee:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.)
WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.)
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LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Wall Street decided yesterday to look upon the De Lome incident as ended, and upon the relations between the United States and the Spanish Government as no more strained than before the publication of the Spanish Minister's unfortunate letter. The announcement of De Lome's resignation brought about a decided change in the sentiment of the Street. From the opening the market was strong on buying for both accounts, many of the brokers who were conspicuous as sellers on Wednesday turning about and buying heavily.

⁂

The heavy buying by Washington houses was looked upon as significant. For several days past much of the selling has come from this quarter, and the Washington speculators were understood to have been heavily short of the market. Many of these short contracts were evidently covered yesterday, for all of the Wall Street houses with Washington connections were extensive buyers of stocks. Several of the larger professional operators also changed about and became active on the buying side.

⁂

Even more significant than the buying from these quarters was the new activity of several important financial interests which for some time past have been holding aloof from the market. Yesterday there were many evidences that with these interests confidence and bullishness has been established again.

⁂

Apparently all fears of serious trouble between the United States and Spain over the De Lome letter have disappeared so far as Wall Street is concerned. The apprehensions were at no time very great among the stronger financial interests, although there were some fears that a diplomatic quarrel might result from the incident—a quarrel which would be detrimental to the stock market. Yesterday, however, these fears were evidently set at rest by the resignation of De Lome, and the ready way in which the whole market responded to the settlement of the matter created much bullish enthusiasm.

⁂

Almost every stock on the list advanced yesterday. Many of these advances were of consequence. The day's news was wholly favorable. London was again a buyer; sterling exchange rates scored a further advance; railroad earnings were favorable; money rates continued low. The new strength shown by the Vanderbilts was looked upon as a significant straw.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $55,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¾; $10,000 do, registered, at 128⅝, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 113⅝.

⁂

In State securities, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Manhattan Cons.	3
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	3⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅞	Michigan Cent.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Missouri Pac.	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Brook. Rap. Transit	2	National Lead pf.	⅝
Canada Southern	¾	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., S. & W.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1⅞
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼	Pullman Car	5
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rio Grande & W. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Clev., Lor. & W.	⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
C., H. V. & T.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	2¼	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Consol. Ice	¾	Southern Ry.	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	South. Railway pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. C.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Gen. Electric	1¼	Third Avenue	2
H. B. Claflin	½	Union Pac. pf.	⅛
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Lake Shore	⅞	West. Union Tel.	1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Ed El. of B'klyn	1	Long Island	½
Laclede Gas	½	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½	Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	⅝

⁂

Net change in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 1st, Parks Branch	2	C., H. V. & T. 6s	5⅝
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	1	Detroit Gas 5s	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	1½	Erie Gen. lien	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1⅜	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	2½	N., C. & St. L. con.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. con.	1½	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	⅞
Chi. M. & St. P. gold 7s	1½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd	3¼	Wab. 1st, D. & C.	2
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Wilkes. & East 1st	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,822,724; balances, $6,206,495; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $302,388.

Money on call in London, 2½@2⅝ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—8@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Gould & Curry sold at .30, 100 Isabella at .28, 200 Mexican at .35, 400 Potosi at .25, 100 Syndicate at .06, 200 Union at .11, 500 Utah at .10. On the Mining Exchange 600 shares of American Flag sold at .21 seller 30@20⅝ seller 30, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .01 buyer 60, 1,500 Miami at .38½ buyer 30, 5,900 Rocky Mountain at .14 buyer 60, 35 St. F. Cariboo at 2.75, 2,000 Alamo at .02¼@.02½, 1,600 Anaconda at .42 buyer 30@.43 buyer 30, 7,500 Cripple Creek consolidated at .11½@.11⅝, 22,000 Cannon Ball at .004¼@.004½@.004⅝, 200 Elkton at .87@.86⅝, 5,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅞@.07⅛, 500 Isabella at .27, 7,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 41,000 Justine at .02@.02⅝ buyer 30, 400 Lillie at .69½@.70, buyer 30, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20½@.20⅝, 500 Portland at .80@.80½, 81,000 Sentinel at .005@.006 buyer 30 @.004⅝@.005, 1,000 Work at .03⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie 1st preferred ⅛ to 43⅝; Pennsylvania ⅛ to 61⅛; Reading ⅛ to 11¼; Atchison ⅛ to 13⅜, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛ to 60⅝. Declined—Erie ⅛, to 16; St. Paul ¼, to 96½, and Illinois Central ¼, to 108⅝. New York Central sold at 120. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 9-16 for money and 112⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows: Total reserves increased £472,000, circulation decreased £360,000, bullion increased £111,724, other securities increased £874,000, other deposits increased £288,000, public deposits increased £1,049,000, notes reserve increased £342,000, Government securities decreased £8,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 45.35 per cent., is now 45.09 per cent., against an advance from 52.45 per cent. to 53.42 per cent. for the same week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 97,300,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 750,000f.; gold in hand increased 75,000f.; bills discounted decreased 17,325,000f.; silver in hand decreased 1,425,000f. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 70c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c.

A NEW TRUNK LINE.

Announcement was made on Tuesday by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company of a contract with the Allegheny and Western Railway Company to lease, when completed, the latter company's proposed line from Punxatawney, Penn., to New Castle, Penn. Wall Street paid but little attention to this announcement, apparently failing to grasp its meaning. There is much significance in the project, however. It means practically the establishment of a new trunk line between Chicago and St. Louis and the Eastern seaboard—a trunk line in which the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg will be the connecting link and will hold the key.

Mr. Lathrop R. Bacon of the New York Stock Exchange, in talking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding this projected line, said:

"It will be remembered that when the Northern Ohio was acquired by Lake Erie and Western interests some time ago it was the announced intention of the latter to extend the line to New Castle, Penn. Further announcement of that scheme has again been made within the past few days, coupled with the statement that the road has agreed upon a traffic arrangement with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, although not prejudicing the latter's business to and from all other connections at that point. This gives a clew, and a very plain one, to the scheme of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. The Chicago outlet provided for the company is going ahead to complete and make itself the necessary link in a great railroad chain.

"The building of the new line will mean that east-bound freight can be brought from Chicago over the Lake Erie and Western and its connections, and from St. Louis probably over the Clover Leaf, or any Western lines reaching New Castle, carried over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and transported thence to seaboard by means of the Beach Creek and the Lehigh Valley, Reading, or Jersey Central.

"This line will have many advantages over any of the established trunk lines, and it can be operated with less cost, because of its natural position. It will have a straighter road than any of the Western Pennsylvania lines, and its gradients will be considerably lower, thus allowing more economical operation than on the other lines. A comparison of the territory through which it will pass with that of the several other roads of that section will corroborate this.

"In The North American Review of May, 1897, Mr. J. A. Latcha, in an exhaustive article, pointing out the vital necessity of cheaper grain and farm products transportation in the United States, evidently contemplated the ultimate carrying out of some such project as this one of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. He referred to the many advantages to be gained by a new and direct road from Cleveland or Akron to the heart of Eastern Pennsylvania and showed plainly that with much lower freight rates than now prevail east-bound traffic could be profitably transported over such a line, which would be short, low-grade, and have fuel well distributed along its route.

"Although practically no attention has been paid by Wall Street to the projected Pennsylvania line, it is not unlikely to develop into an important factor in the Eastern railroad situation, forming as it will, the essential part of what can be made a new Eastern trunk line."

LOCAL RAILWAYS BUOYANT.

The local railway stocks were the most conspicuous issues in yesterday's stock market. All of them were exceptionally buoyant, and all made substantial advances.

Metropolitan Street Railway continued its sensational upward course. The stock sold up to 165, making this price just at the close, a gain of nearly five points for the day. About 12,000 shares were traded in. The buying was done by some of the most prominent houses in the Street, who are evidently acting for important banking interests. Among insiders, as well as with the houses who have recently been active in the stock, 190 or 200 is predicted before the culmination of the present movement. The only new bit of gossip regarding the property in circulation yesterday was the rumor that the proposed scrip issue is to amount to $10,000,000, equaling in value about 30 per cent. in cash on the present stock.

Manhattan Elevated was even more conspicuous yesterday than Metropolitan Street Railway. Nearly 25,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and it showed notable buoyancy, selling up close to 118, and closing with a gain of three points for the day. Traders were large buyers of the stock, apparently for covering purposes. There was also buying by interests who have hitherto not been openly identified with the movement in the stock. Much excitement attended the burst of strength in Manhattan, and many of the traders were caught heavily short of the stock.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on transactions nearly as large as those in Manhattan, made a gain of two points for the day, closing at 41¼. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as in Manhattan, there has been a considerable short interest, and the strength which the stock showed early in the day made many of the traders rush to cover. Political interests as well as insiders are talking very much higher prices for this stock. It was stated yesterday by an authority on Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters that the announcement of increased service over the Brooklyn Bridge was a development insignificant in comparison with what is shortly to be announced regarding the property.

Third Avenue Railroad sold up close to 184, and retained two points of its advance to the close.

Sentiment on the local traction stocks is by no means wholly bullish. In Manhattan Elevated and Brooklyn Rapid Transit particularly there is a large short interest which last night showed many symptoms of nervousness. The recent inactivity in the two stocks has led the traders to believe that the upward movement in them is over with, and upon this theory many heavy short lines have been extended.

NORTHWEST AND OMAHA.

Both Northwest and Omaha showed much strength yesterday on comparatively light transactions. The former sold up again above 130, and the latter to 78¼, both stocks gaining net about 1½ per cent. Rumors of the pending consolidation of the two companies continue to circulate in Wall Street. There has been, however, no confirmation of these stories, and in Vanderbilt quarters but little attention is paid to them. Considerably higher prices are talked for Northwest, however, although it is intimated that all of the recent buying has not been done for inside account. In fact, in Northwest's advance there have been many indications of professional manipulation.

GENERAL ELECTRIC GOSSIP.

General Electric sold up to 39 yesterday on transactions of less than 3,000 shares. The buying of the stock, as it has been for some time past, was largely for inside account. It is stated by General Electric interests that arrangements are practically completed for the funding of the accrued dividends on the preferred stock, and it is expected that announcement of this is shortly to be made. With this barrier to dividends out of the way, the position of the common stock will be vastly improved. General Electric's business is understood to be steadily increasing, and insiders state that the company's report for the year ending Dec. 31 will show a surplus larger than has been anticipated.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

New York Central made a 2-point advance yesterday, selling up to 118⅝. There was renewed buying by the houses which were active during the recent advance in the stock, and there was also much covering done by frightened shorts. There was no news regarding New York Central, but the opinion that the stock is to receive practically all of the benefits in the Lake Shore-New York Central deal to the exclusion of Lake Shore stock is steadily gaining ground. Vanderbilt houses continue to talk very bullish on New York Central, as well as on Michigan Central. The latter stock also showed much strength yesterday.

TOBACCO TRUST BUYING.

American Tobacco was notably strong yesterday on buying by brokers usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company. The stock sold as high as 91⅝ and closed within a fraction of that price, with a gain of nearly 2 points. There was no news to explain the advance, but the character of the buying indicated probable early developments. Wall Street interests close to the Tobacco Trust management have been for some time predicting a sensational advance in the stock, hinting at some change in the company's dividend rate. Statements have been made in quarters where the information should be good that the Tobacco Company's statement shows considerably over 10 per cent. earned on the stock.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

Reviewing the coal trade, The Engineering and Mining Journal, under date of to-morrow, will say:

"The anthracite coal trade of the seaboard States is generally quiet, with but little improvement or change from the state of things prevailing at the end of last week. The cold wave, so long expected, did not last quite long enough to affect the market materially. Still, it did reduce stocks on hand, and numerous small orders have been coming in this week as a result. Buyers generally seem to be in a waiting mood, and are buying light, evidently trusting to stocks on hand to carry them through, thinking that there is now less chance of prolonged cold weather.

"The amount of coal going forward to seaboard points is very small—smaller even than is usual at this time of year, and there are more barges on hand than cargoes offering. With the mild weather now prevailing this condition of things bids fair to last some time. The all-rail trade is in rather better condition, and a fair amount of business has been done by most lines during the week. The trade local to the New York Harbor ports showed the rise in temperature very quickly, and has fallen off decidedly in the last few days.

"Still, the general opinion is that the position of the market is strong. The restrictions on production continue to be well maintained, and the scarcity of other than steam sizes, noted last week, is being felt more. This is particularly true of chestnut, regarding which most roads report a growing and widespread shortage. This shortage is said to be most felt in the West. As prolonged cold weather cannot now be reckoned on as it might a few weeks ago, producers realize more keenly that curtailed production must be the balance wheel of trade, and there is slight prospect of coal being forced on the market in the immediate future. Prices are well maintained, but show practically no change from last week.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade is just now very quiet. But few orders are coming forward, and but few are in the hands of shippers. This state of things is not unexpected, as every one looks for a lull at this time of the year. Another month will see things brightening and orders coming in.

"The far East is taking very little coal, and is a little more quiet than any other consuming territory, orders from there being in the nature of a surprise.

"Sound trade is a little more active, but runs by fits and starts, with a number of orders on one day and the next day none. New York harbor trade is fairly active, though a little quieter than during the two preceding weeks. All rail trade is slightly reduced in volume, though there is still a fair amount of business."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Dealings for the first time on the Stock Exchange in Mergenthaler Linotype Company shares.

Report that the surplus of the Pullman Palace Car Company will be distributed among stockholders in the way of an extra dividend. No official confirmation of statement.

Statement of People's Gas Company of Chicago showing earnings equal to 6.14 per cent. on capital stock.

Election of Walter H. Edgerly of Boston to membership on the Stock Exchange.

Meeting this afternoon in the Stock Exchange of parties interested in Union Pacific old contracts.

New York Central new 3½s "when issued" quoted on the curb at 96¼.

Reported shipment to Europe of a large block of Atchison adjustment 4s, representing a market value of $1,000,000.

Letter from President Gould of Manhattan Elevated to Rapid Transit Commissioners expressing willingness of representatives of company to confer with Commissioners on the question of extending and improving the elevated roads.

Sale of Adams Express stock at 180, as against 167 on Wednesday.

Further advance of 20 points in price of Standard Oil stock in outside market.

Application of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Stock Exchange for the listing of $6,000,000 3½ per cent. general mortgage bonds.

Harmony among Western roads using Ogden Gateway to the Pacific Coast.

Increase of $900,000 in value of imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with previous week. Increase of $600,000 in amount marketed.

Statement that Secretary Gage will recommend to Congress the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the building of a new Custom House in this city.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

No formal offer by Union Pacific Reorganization Committee for Kansas Pacific property, except original bid of $2,500,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8¼	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80½	81¾
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2⅝	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	181
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	87	89
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	90
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Valley 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	57	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	84	84½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96½	97
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¼	104⅝
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	325	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	102
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103	103⅝

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	54	64
Glucose common	42¾	43¼
Glucose, preferred, ex dividend	96½	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	52	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	93
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	24½	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend	75	75½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	439	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	167	169
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat Co.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅜
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53½	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in February showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$2,423
Denver & Rio Grande	26,800
International & Great Northern	1,053
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	41,579
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,286
Ohio River	972
Wabash	24,574

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 11, to the morning of March 2.

The following dividends will be paid: 1½ per cent., quarterly, to stockholders of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Feb. 15, and 1 per cent. out of net earnings on preferred stock of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, Feb. 15.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, announces that he has sold to Messrs. Vermilye & Co. $12,500,000 collateral trust twenty-five year 4 per cent. gold bonds of his company, the proceeds to be used to retire the $7,070,000 consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the company, maturing April 1, 1898, and to reimburse the Treasury for the cost of the Paducah and Memphis Division and improvements upon it, and for other properties acquired. The saving of interest on the funding of the 7 per cent. bonds alone is placed at $212,100.

A gain in assets, a gain in the amount of insurance written, a gain in surplus, and an increase in volume of business is shown by the thirty-eighth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company, just published. A healthy and well-balanced expansion is indicated in all the lines that contribute strength and vigorous growth. The sums paid to the policy holders of this company in 1897 amount to $1,524,871.61, of which $412,966 was paid in dividends and surrender values. The assets on the 1st of January showed an increase by the business of last year in the sum of $582,847.12 to $14,526,299, of which United States bonds, municipal bonds of New York, first mortgage loans in New York City property, real estate and loans to policy holders secured by an ample reserve, comprise 86 per cent. of the resources of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
220. BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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W. Seward Webb.

TO PROMOTERS AND OTHERS.
The FREE POSTAGE COMPANY, Lippincott Building, Philadelphia, offers superior opportunities for the organization of local companies in the cities and towns of the United States to operate its system, which furnishes free postage to the people and supplies the best advertising medium ever invented. It is operated through the medium of a slot machine placed in all classes of retail stores. Small capital required and returns large. Men of intelligence, character, and acquaintance can secure territory on convenient terms. For full particulars call or address,
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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.

5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS,** to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.

$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.

$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS,** in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The **5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS** to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS** to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED,** upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904,** an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33,** representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder: January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder: March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33	
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder: May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

Thirty-eighth Annual Statement

OF THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

January 1st, 1898.

ASSETS . . . $14,526,299.39

Reserved for Policies, N. Y. Standard, 4 per cent., and all Liabilities	$13,937,375.93
New Insurance, 1897	9,342,953.00
Paid Policy Holders in 1897	1,524,871.61
Paid Policy Holders since Organization	30,399,027.70
Income, 1897	2,634,246.29

Assets Invested as Follows:

Loans Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate, First Liens	$8,645,615.38
United States, Municipal and other Bonds	1,649,831.58
Loans to Policy Holders on its Policies	838,503.87
Loans on Collaterals	246,000.00
Real Estate, cost value	2,354,050.22
Cash in Bank and Trust Companies	359,222.51
Interest Accrued, Net Amount of Premiums Deferred and in Transit, &c.	433,075.83
	$14,526,299.39

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton,
W. A. Brewer, Jr.,
Robert Bowne,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Francis Speir,
Benjamin Haxtun,
Henry F. Hitch,
Charles P. Britton,
Francis G. Adams,
Frederic R. Coudert,
David Thomson,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Randolph F. Purdy,
George M. Hard,
John Hopson, Jr.,
Henry S. Harper,
Elisha S. French,
John W. Brannan, M. D.,
Henry Meigs,
E. V. Connet,
John B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Graham H. Brewer,
Oswald Sanderson,
Jordan L. Mott, Jr.
Israel C. Pierson.

E. S. FRENCH, Vice President.
CYRUS MUNN, Second Vice President.
ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Actuary.
GRAHAM H. BREWER, Secretary.
B. F. ELLSWORTH, Assistant Secretary.
W. W. CRISSEY, Cashier.
J. W. BRANNAN, M. D., Medical Director.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, 52 Wall St.
DAVID THOMSON, Counsel, 52 Wall St.

Third Avenue R. R. Co.
STOCK.
CIRCULAR GIVING FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS INVESTMENT SECURITY FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ODD LOTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF

Union Pacific Railway Company

SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES

(Under agreement dated Feb. 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants No. 3 to 10 inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each Certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES
OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposit of shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated February 4th, 1898.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, by Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, February 8th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (OF CHICAGO.)

54 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close, in New York, February 15th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen February 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

H. W. OLCOTT, Asst. Secretary.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.

32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Adams Express Company.

Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1898.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Feb. 11, 1898, to the morning of March 2, 1898. W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of THE PENNSYLVANIA KNITTING MILLS OF READING, to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting will be held on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 10, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. UNKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK HOSIERY COMPANY to elect a Board of Directors, make by-laws, and transact any other business which may lawfully be done by the said stockholders in general meeting will be held on the second day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at 81-83 Franklin Street, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 10, 1898.

MAX H. ARNING,
BERNHARD RETTBERG,
L. F. UNKART,
HENRY STERGER,
CARL GIER,
Corporators.

Southern Railway Company,

Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,

NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Comapny on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund." of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,150	Am. Sug. Refs.	139	139⅝	138⅝	139½
1,100	Am. Tobacco	90	91¼	90⅛	91¼
500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛
40	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2,560	Brook. R. T.	39⅜	41⅝	39⅜	41⅛
6,950	Chi., B. & Q.	101⅛	102⅝	101⅛	102⅝
5,930	Chi., M. & St. P.	95⅝	96⅝	95⅛	96⅝
140	C., St. P., M. & O.	77	77⅞	77	77⅞
1,670	C., R. I. & P.	92	93	92	92
240	Cent. of N. J.	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
710	Chi. & Northw.	129	130⅛	129	130⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,430	Gen. Electric	38	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞
1,420	Louis. & Nash.	59⅛	60	58⅞	60
12,090	Manhattan	115	117⅛	114⅛	117⅛
1,530	Mo. Pacific	33¼	34⅛	32⅞	34⅛
20	M., K. & T. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
50	Met. Street	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞
5,590	N. Y. Central	116⅞	117⅞	115⅞	117⅞
910	North. Pac. pf.	66⅞	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛
970	Pennsylvania	119⅞	119⅞	119⅛	119⅞
1,640	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞
100	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
790	Southern Ry. pf.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
130	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
3,380	Union Pac.	34	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
860	Union Pac. pf.	61⅝	62⅛	61⅝	62
400	West. Union	91⅛	92½	91⅛	92½
62,450					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	64⅛	64⅛	64	64
3,000	Ches. & O. 5s.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½
18,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	64⅛	64⅛	64	64
14,000	St.L. Southw.1st.	76⅛	76⅛	76	76
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	33	33	33	33
$62,000					

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,906,317, against $2,025,767 last week and $3,185,910 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,747,042, against $2,146,959 last week, and $3,187,513 in the same week of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 10, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
187	..	25	Adams Express	180	180	180	180	......
20	20⅝	850	American Cotton Oil	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	–⅛
75½	76⅝	5	American Cotton Oil pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	......
122	125	227	American Express	120	120	120	120	......
8⅝	8⅞	605	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	......
139¼	139½	11,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅞	139⅝	138⅝	139½	+1
113	113¼	260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	113	112⅜	113	+1¼
91⅛	91⅜	16,338	American Tobacco	89½	91⅜	89⅛	91¼	+1⅞
14½	15	100	Ann Arbor	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	–⅛
39¼	39¾	633	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39½	38¾	39½	+½
13⅜	13½	565	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
32⅛	32¼	7,969	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32½	+½
17¼	17½	600	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	+⅜
7	7½	108	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
3⅝	4	420	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
41⅛	41¼	23,784	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39¼	41⅝	39	41¼	+2
4	5	100	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	–⅛
56¼	56⅜	1,650	Canada Southern	56	56⅝	55⅞	56½	+⅜
88½	88¾	400	Canadian Pacific	88½	88½	88½	88½	+¼
24⅛	24¼	2,853	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅝
102⅜	102⅞	38,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101⅜	102⅞	101⅜	102⅝	+1½
110½	111½	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+½
13½	13¾	2,950	Chicago Great Western	13¼	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+½
32	32½	610	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	......
96⅜	96½	18,004	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	95⅝	96½	95¼	96½	+1
147	147⅝	244	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147½	147½	147½	147½	+½
130⅛	130¼	7,580	Chicago & Northw.	129	130⅜	129	130¼	+1⅝
92⅞	93	4,968	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92¼	93	92	93	+1⅛
8⅜	8⅞	424	Chi. Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	–⅜
29⅞	30	585	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30	–¼
36½	36¾	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅜	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅜
16⅜	16⅝	3,150	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅛	16⅝	16	16⅝	+½
50	50¼	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+½
7⅛	7½	925	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7½	7	7¼	+⅛
7⅞	8	8,170	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	8¼	7	8	+1
25½	27	1,800	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	25	27½	25	26	+2¼
188⅝	189½	6,785	Consolidated Gas	189	191	188¼	189	......
33½	34¾	300	Consolidated Ice	34	34½	34	34½	+¾
156¼	158	57	Del., Lack. & West.	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	......
52¼	52½	1,752	Denver & R. G. pf.	52	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+¼
59	60	200	Detroit Gas	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+⅛
133½	135	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	135	135	135	135	......
109½	112	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	110	110	110	110	–1
16	16⅛	1,200	Erie	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
42⅝	42¾	5,472	Erie 1st pf.	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+1⅛
13½	14½	100	Flint & P. M.	14	14	14	14	......
..	..	100	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¾
38½	38¾	2,940	General Electric	38¼	38⅞	38	38⅝	+1¼
92	98	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+½
..	..	2,060	Hawaiian Sugar	34¾	35	34½	34⅞	–⅛
43	..	10	Homestake	45	45	45	45	......
106	106½	1,370	Illinois Central	105¾	106¼	105¾	106	......
52¾	55¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.	55	55	55	55	......
9	9½	200	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9	9	–¼
33	33½	200	Iowa Central pf.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+½
24¼	24¾	1,700	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	23⅛	24½	23	24½	+1½
43¼	44	320	Laclede Gas	44	44	43½	43½	–½
17¾	18	100	Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅜
74	74½	240	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+¼
192	192⅝	2,477	Lake Shore	191½	192⅝	191	192½	+⅝
49	52	900	Long Island	49¾	50	49½	49½	–½
59⅞	60⅛	9,950	Louisville & Nashville	59	60	58⅞	60	+1⅛
117⅝	117¾	24,480	Manhattan Con	115⅛	117⅞	114⅛	117¾	+3
144	..	500	Mergenthaler Linotype	145½	145½	145	145	......
164⅞	165	13,055	Metropolitan St. Ry.	162	165	162	165	+3¾
1	1¼	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	–¼
114	114¼	1,580	Michigan Central	113⅝	114¼	113⅝	114¼	+¾
26	27	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
86	87	45	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	......
63½	65	308	Minnesota Iron	65	65	64	64	......
13½	13⅝	130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼
39¼	39½	1,440	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¾	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	+¾
33¾	33⅞	3,620	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	34	32¾	34	+1⅛
172	175	10	Morris & Essex	172	172	172	172	......
35½	36½	135	National Lead Co.	35	35	35	35	......
108½	110	277	National Lead Co. pf.	109	109½	109	109½	+⅝
18	19	100	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	–⅛
8	8½	320	National Starch	8¾	9	8¾	9	......
75	83	12	National Starch 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	......
95⅞	96	625	New Jersey Central	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	+¼
118⅜	118½	38,551	New York Central	116¾	118⅝	116½	118½	+1⅞
15	15⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	......
38¾	39	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	–½
14¾	14⅞	450	N. Y., Sus. & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+½
37	37½	4,234	N. Y., Sus. W. pf.	35¾	37⅞	35¾	37⅞	+1⅞
16½	17	100	Norfolk & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	+¼
55¼	55⅜	7,759	Norfolk & West. pf.	54⅝	55⅝	54	55¼	+¾
5⅝	5¾	165	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27	27⅛	4,064	Northern Pacific	26¾	27⅛	26⅝	27	+½
67¼	67¼	9,100	Northern Pac., ex div.	66⅞	67¼	66½	67¼	+⅝
3½	5	50	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	......
17⅞	18	1,000	Ontario & Western	17¾	18	17¾	18	+⅜
51½	52	655	Ore. R. & Nav.	51	51	51	51	......
70	71½	95	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70½	70	70	–1½
24½	25	700	Oregon Short Line	24¾	25	24¾	25	+¼
31⅞	32	2,210	Pacific Mail	31⅞	32	31½	32	+½
119⅝	119⅞	2,455	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	119¾	119	119¾	+¾
98	98⅛	5,190	People's Gas, Chicago	97¾	98½	97⅝	97¾	......
45½	46	300	P., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44	43⅞	43⅞	+⅛
188¼	188¾	5,542	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184	188½	184	188½	+5
21¾	22¼	960	Reading	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+¼
51¾	52	2,902	Reading 1st pf.	51⅝	52¼	51⅜	51¾	+½
27¾	28½	1,035	Reading 2d pf.	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½	+⅛
23½	24½	200	Rio Grande Western	24	24½	24	24½	......
60½	61½	562	Rio Grande West. pf.	60¼	61	60¼	61	+1½
8½	8⅝	4,450	St. J. & G. I.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+¾
55	55½	2,170	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54⅜	56	54⅜	55¼	+1¼
22¼	22½	2,060	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	21	22⅜	21	22⅜	+1½
7⅛	7¼	60	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
57⅞	58	270	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	–⅛
27⅜	27½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+¼
9¾	10	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	......
135	140	20	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	135	135	135	135	......
78⅛	78¼	5,115	St. Paul & Omaha	76¾	78¼	76¾	78¼	+1½
20	20¼	250	Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	+⅛
9¾	9⅞	4,950	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+½
32⅜	32½	7,845	Southern Railway pf.	32⅛	32⅝	32	32½	+⅝
3⅞	4	100	Standard R. & T.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	–⅛
25⅝	25¾	1,710	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¾	25	25¾	+½
11⅞	12	850	Texas Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅝
181	182	1,625	Third Avenue	180	183¾	180	182½	+2
..	27	2	Toledo & Ohio Central	15	15	15	15	......
43	47	2	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	40	40	40	40	......
34	34⅛	11,250	U. P., all in. pd.	33⅞	34¼	33¾	34⅛	......
61⅞	62	23,132	Union Pacific pf.	61⅝	62¼	61½	62	+½
8¾	9	100	U. P., D. & G.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	–⅝
42	44	20	United States Express	44	44	44	44	......
7	7⅜	700	United States Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	......
66⅜	66½	1,725	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66⅜	+⅝
17¾	18½	1,270	United States Rubber	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18½	+¼
70	70½	2,872	U. S. Rubber pf.	69½	70½	69½	70½	+2¼
7	7½	100	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	–⅜
18¾	19	920	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝	–⅛
116	120	35	Wells-Fargo Express	115	116	115	116	......
..	100⅛	200	West Chicago Street	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	......
92⅝	92¾	4,238	Western Union Tel.	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅝	+1⅛
2¾	3⅛	1,700	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	3	3	2¾	2⅞	–¼
12¾	13⅜	210	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13	13	13	13	–⅛
Sales.....		412,107						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
4s, r., 1907	113⅜	113⅝	Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mobile & Ohio	31½	32½
4s, c., 1907	114½	115	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	40
4s, r., 1925	128½	128⅞	Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78	New Cent. C.	8	8½
4s, c., 1925	128¾	128⅞	Com. Cable	185	..	N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	76
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114	Consol. Ice pf.	87	91	N. Y. & T. Land.	55	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Del. & Hudson	112¼	113	Norfolk So.	63½	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Den. & R. G.	13½	14	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	15	Oregon Imp., 5th in. paid	28½	29½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Penn. Coal	350	..
			Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1⅛
Alb. & Sus.	182	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7	Peo. & Eastern	5	7
Am. Coal	120	140	Eighth Avenue	325	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	68	69½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25	Erie 2d pf.	21	21½	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21¾	22	Ev. & T. H.	24	26	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Am. T & C.	92	93½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. Tobacco pf.	115	120	Flint & P. M. pf.	40	41	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	Gt. North. pf.	153	158	Rens. & Sar.	182	..
B'klyn Union Gas	121½	123½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Rome, W. & O.	120½	122
Buff., R. & P.	29	30½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	98	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4½
Buff., R. & P. pf., x d.	63	66¾	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	St. P. & Duluth	23	25
Capital Traction	70	77	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	St. P. & Dul. pf.	86	88
Central Pacific	14	14½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. P. & O. pf.	148	155
Chi. & Alton, x d.	164	..	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5½	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	57½
Chi. & Alton pf., x d.	172	..	Keok. & D. M. pf.	18	20	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	60½	Keokuk & West.	32	34	Tol. & O. C. pf.	43	47
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	35	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Twin City R. T.	19	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	24¾	Laclede Gas pf.	91	93	West. Union Beef.	8	9
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Manhattan Beach	5	7	Wis. Central	2	2⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	Wis. Central pf.	2	6½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85	Mexican Central	5¾	6⅝			
			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	57			
			Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Diamond Match touched 142½ to-day and closed at 142. Strawboard was lower, opening at 33⅛ and closing at 32½. West Chicago was still below par, selling around 99⅝@99¾; its consolidated fives reached 95 to-day, from an opening ⅛ lower. National Biscuit common opened at 25⅛, sold at 25½, and dropped to 25, closing at 25¼. The preferred opened at 82¾, dropped to 82, and closed at 82½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	32½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Chicago Brewing and Malting Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50⅝
Chicago City Railway	244
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142¼
Lake Street Elevated	14½
International Packing Co.	18½
International Packing Co. pf.	41
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	224½
Street's W. S. Car Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	99½
Lake Street El. trust certfs.	12
South Side Elevated Railroad	60½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Bulls controlled the market to-day, and prices generally advanced. United States Gas led with a rise of over 4 points, to 113⅛. It subsequently reacted to 112⅛, at which last sales were made. The movement was simply evidence of renewed confidence in the belief that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will decide that the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works is valid. The Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power shares were conspicuously strong, especially the preferred, which made a new high record—57⅝. Philadelphia Traction at 85⅛ and Electric and People's 4s at 86¼ are also new top figures. Union Traction reflected good support, passing 16. New York was a large buyer, taking fully 5,000 shares. Western New York and Pennsylvania advanced to 3⅝—the highest in years. The Choctaws were firmer, but Lehigh Valley was heavy. Marsden also weakened, but Fairmount Park Transportation rose 4 points, to 40. There were no further developments in Meropolitan.

The local market closed firm at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24	25
Nor. Pac. t. c.	27	27¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	67½	67⅝
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59⅞
Reading t. c.	10⅞	11
Reading 1st pf.	25 15-16	26 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	13⅞	14
St. Paul	96½	96⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅝	4
Met. Ry.	163½	165
Philadelphia Traction	85⅛	85¼
Baltimore Cons.	23⅝	24
Union Traction	16⅛	16¼
Penn. H., L. & P.	22	22½
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	57½	57⅝
United Gas Imp.	112⅛	112½
Electric Storage	24	25
Electric Storage pf.	26½	27½
Am. R. E. L.	5	..
Welsbach	34½	35
Marsden	7⅝	7⅞
Choctaw	10⅝	11
Choctaw pf.	31¼	31½
Reading G. 4s.	86⅞	87
Elect. & P. 4s.	86	86¼
Cons. T., Pitts.	13⅝	14
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	47⅜	47⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$216,787,258
Gold reserve	165,369,712
Net silver	19,837,171
United States notes in the Treasury	25,360,621
Treasury notes of 1890	4,516,044
Total receipts this day	1,172,832
Total receipts this month	10,578,920
Total receipts this year	256,564,522
Total expenditures this day	1,355,000
Total expenditures this month	19,521,000
Total expenditures this year	264,409,570
Deposits in National banks	38,049,289
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	472,488
Government receipts from internal revenue	562,129
Customs	596,974
Miscellaneous	18,227
Expenditures	1,555,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	
3,000	106½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	
800	81½
1,200	82
8,200	82
2,000	83
250	82
1,000	83
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
12,000	86
20,000	86¼
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	36½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	
2,000	93⅝
17,000	93½
5,000	93⅝
5,000	93½
45,000s20f	93⅝
4,000	93⅝
20,000s20f	93⅝
3,000	93¾
1,000	93½
20,000	93⅝
10,000	93⅝
10,000	93½
12,000	93⅝
21,000	93⅝
Adjustment 4s	
2,500	64⅛
3,500	64⅛
15,000	64¼
80,000	64⅜
21,000	64½
10,000	64⅜
10,000	64¼
5,000	64¼
68,000	64¼
10,000	64¼
94,000	64½
40,000	64⅜
20,000	64¼
49,000	64⅜
4,000	64¼
10,000s20f	64⅜
13,000	64⅜
25,000	64¼
27,000	64⅜
10,000s20f	64⅜
20,000	64⅜
25,000	64¼
5,000	64¼
1,000	64⅜
18,000	64⅛
45,000	64¼
500	64½
20,000	64⅜
10,000	64¼
7,000	64⅜
15,000	64¼
2,000	64¼
12,000	64¼
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersb'g Branch	
5,000	118
10,000	117⅞
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	
3,000b3	95
3,000	95
19,000	95¼
3,600	95⅜
11,000	95¼
Brooklyn Un Gas 6s	
1,000c	114¼
1,000	114¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s	
4,000	105½
Canada So 1st 5s	
3,000	110½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s	
14,000	91½
2,000	91⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc	
10,000	42
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc	
5,000	14
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc	
2,000	7⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s	
1,000	114⅜
5,000s20f	114½
10,000s20f	114⅜
6,000	114⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	
21,000	115¾
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A	
5,000	120
Ches & O Gen 4½s	
19,000	83¾
1,000	83⅜
10,000	83¼
5,000	83⅜
4,000	83¼
10,000	83½
1,000	83⅜
1,000	83½
2,000	83¾
5,000	83⅝
Chic, B & Q Conv 6s	
3,000	111½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	
10,000	109
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	
9,000	99⅝
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	
11,000	108
C & East Ill Cons	
3,000	116½
Chicago & Erie 1st	
5,000	113
Chic & Ind Coal 1st	
5,000	107
5,000	107½
7,000	108
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 6s	
1,000	104
9,000	105
Refunding 5s	
10,000	87¼
6,000	88
10,000	89
Chicago & Northwestern S F Deb 6s, 1909	
3,000	117¼
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	
7,000	107⅞
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	
43,000	105⅜
5,000s3	105⅜
8,000	105¾
Registered	
5,000s3	105⅜
Chic Term & T 4s	
12,000	87
Cleveland & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	73
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, 6 Instalmts Paid	
9,000	20½
Col, H V & T Gen 6s	
5,000	60
10,000	60½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $45 Paid	
2,000	79½
20,000	80
4,000b3	80¼
25,000b3	81¼
1,000	82
19,000	81⅞
11,000	81⅜
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	
3,000	105½
Denver & Rio G Imp 5s	
8,000	92½
Denver & R G 4s	
11,000	95¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s	
2,000	98½
Dul & Iron Range 1st	
10,000	106½
2,000	106¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s	
2,000	111¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s	
2,000	115
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
5,000	108⅜
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	
2,000	72⅞
30,000	73
40,000	73¼
25,000	73½
30,000	73⅜
6,000	73½
48,000	73¾
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	
1,000	92⅞
1,000	92¾
Evansv & T H 1st	
3,000	117
Flint & Pere M 5s	
2,000	94
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s	
1,000	91
5,000	91⅞
5,000	92
Ft Wth & D C 1st	
14,000	74
5,000	73¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	
5,000s3	101⅜
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	
20,000	90
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	101
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups	
10,000	128¼
Kansas Pac 1st Con, Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	113⅝
5,000	113½
14,000	113¾
49,000	114
9,000	114¼
51,000	114
7,000	113½
51,000	114
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	
25,000	80½
10,000	81
5,000	80⅞
Kenty Cen 1st 4s	
28,000	90
Kings Co Elev 1st	
1,000	46
L S & Mo So 1st Reg	
5,000	109½
L S & Mich So 3½s	
10,000	106¼
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented	
25,000	103
Louisville & Nashville, Nash Fl & Shef 1st	
1,000	95
Unified Gold 4s	
15,000	89½
24,000s30f	89¼
5,000	89⅜
10,000	89½
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s	
4,000	119
15,000	119½
50,000	120
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	
5,000	97¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
2,000	119
Metropolitan Elev 2d	
10,000	105
Mex Cent Cons 4s	
25,000	66
Mexican Int Cons	
5,000	70⅜
4,000	70½
6,000	70⅜
5,000	70½
10,000	70⅜
5,000	70½
8,000	70⅝
5,000	70⅜
Milw & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s	
8,000s20f	116⅜
4,000	116½
Chic & Mo River 5s	
5,000	117
Mil & St Paul Cons	
25,000	142½
Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold	
14,000	143
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
10,000s20f	90⅝
13,000	90½
3,000s20f	90⅝
82,000	90½
4,500	90⅜
65,000s20f	90⅝
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	
10,000	64¼
10,000	64⅜
1,000	64⅛
10,000	64
5,000	64¼
3,000	64⅜
7,000	64¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
10,000	84½
6,000	84⅝
2,000	84½
4,000	84⅞
8,000	85
5,000	84⅞
Mo Pac Trust 5s	
5,000	79
1,000	79¼
1,000	79½
Mo Pacific 1st Cons	
5,000	97½
5,000	97⅝
15,000	97¼
3,000	97¼
1,000	97⅝
12,000	97½
19,000	97⅝
5,000	97¾
8,000	97⅝
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
5,000	80
4,000	80¼
Nash, C & St L 5s	
2,000	105
N Y Cent 1st Reg	
85,000	117¼
N Y Central Deb 5s, Registered	
6,000	111⅜
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
8,000	107¼
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
1,000	107½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	
55,000	102
1,000	101½
6,000	108¼
3,000	107⅞
7,000	108¼
3,000	108¼
N Y, Sus & Wn G M	
10,000	97¾
7,000	97½
Nor & Wn Imp 6s	
15,000	117
Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s	
20,000	84
40,000	84¼
9,000	83⅞
2,000	84¼
North Pac 1st 6s	
4,000	119
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s	
10,000	62⅞
66,000	63
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	
20,000	97½
2,000c	97⅝
3,000	97⅝
1,000	97½
8,000	97⅝
10,000s20f	97⅝
8,000	97½
4,000s3	97⅝
5,000s10f	97½
Nor Pac Terminal 1st	
1,000	107
Northern Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	102½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
5,000	107⅝
Oregon Improvement 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	112½
5,000	112⅜
10,000s15f	112⅜
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, 5th Instlmt Paid	
30,000	61½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	
10,000	100
10,000	100¼
3,000s10f	100¼
1,000	100⅛
5,000	100
Oregon Railroad & Nav 4s	
34,000	97
Oregon Short Line 6s	
5,000	125
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s	
10,000	68¼
10,000	68¾
Inc B & Col Trust	
5,000	48
10,000	47
8,000	47¾
Peo & Eastern 1st	
6,000	77
8,000	77½
8,000	77⅜
17,000	77
5,000	77½
5,000	77¼
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B	
5,000	113
Pittsburg & Wn 1st	
10,000	85½
Reading Co Gen 4s	
20,000	86⅝
54,000	86½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	
28,000	85
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
10,000	94⅝
5,000	94½
5,000	94⅜
12,000	94¼
5,000	94⅜
5,000	94
5,000	94⅜
10,000	94½
St L & S F G M 5s	
5,000	105
St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	77
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B	
1,000	115¾
Class C	
1,000	115¾
St L & San Fran, Southw Div 5s	
2,000	95⅝
5,000	95½
St L Southwestern 1st	
1,000	76⅜
19,000	76
1,000	75½
St L Southw 2d Inc	
5,000	30
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s	
10,000	98
10,000	98⅛
6,000	98
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Cent 5s	
1,000	109
San An & Ar P 4s	
1,000	61¼
5,000	61½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
20,000	102
7,000	102¼
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated	
10,000	96¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
6,000	94½
8,000	94
Standard R & T Inc	
5,000	12
10,000	11⅜
40,000	11½
2,000	11⅜
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
10,000	86
Texas & Pacific Ry, Eastern Div 1st 6s	
5,000	109
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
5,000	101½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
91,000	32⅜
1,000	32⅞
10,000	32⅜
4,000	32⅞
10,000	32⅜
10,000	32⅞
18,000	33
25,000	32⅞
35,000	33
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	88
Union Pac 1st, '96, Ex Matured Coups, Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	127½
Union Pacific 4s	
33,000	95
11,000	95⅛
60,000	95
52,000	95
48,000	95⅛
13,000	95¼
15,000	95⅛
36,000	95¼
1,000	95⅜
20,000	95¼
1,000	95⅜
5,000	95¼
25,000	95¼
25,000	95¼
5,000	95⅛
44,000	95¼
10,000	95⅛
11,000	95¼
10,000s20f	95¼
50,000	95¼
1,000	95⅛
13,000	57⅞
27,000	57⅞
26,000	58
10,000	57⅞
47,000	57½
10,000	57¼
16,000	57½
Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	109⅝
Wabash 1st 6s, Det & Chic Ext	
2,000	103
3,000	103½
5,000	104
Wabash 2d 5s	
41,000	80½
3,000	80⅝
10,000	80½
3,000	80⅝
4,000	80¾
7,000	80⅝
1,000c	80½
1,000	81
West Shore Gtd 4s	
2,000	109⅝
1,000	109⅞
19,000	109¾
Registered	
4,000	109¾
6,000	109½
Wn N Y & Penn 1st	
1,000	108½
Wn N Y & Penn Gen	
10,000	53½
20,000	53¾
5,000	53⅞
2,000	53¾
6,000	53⅞
1,000	54
14,000	53⅞
Wilkes & East 1st	
1,000	101
9,000	100
Wiscon Central Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	43¾
4,000	44
18,000	44¼
28,000	44½
53,000	45
1,000	44⅞
34,000	45
6,000	45¼
30,000	45¼
25,000	45⅜
11,000	45⅜
4,000	45¼
5,000	45⅜
7,000	45¼
1,000	44⅞
9,000	45
15,000	45¼
2,000	45
5,000	45¼
Total sales	$4,889,450.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Boston and Montana ran up from 173 to 177⅝, another new high record. Butte rose 1¼, to 27¾; Old Dominion 1⅞, to 28⅝; Parrott 1⅝, to 23¼, with 1 per cent bid to call 1,000 shares at 27 for thirty days. Tamarack gained 4¼, to 156½, receding 1. Wolverine was up ¾, at 22; Atlantic 1, at 31; Calumet 5, at 515; Osceola ⅝, at 43; Centennial ¾, at 10. Franklin held at 15, Baltic at 12. Atchison adjustments rose ⅝ more to 64⅝. Dominion coal was up ½, at 21½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	168	169
Boston & Providence	270	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118¾	119
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	192	192½
Oregon Short Line	24½	25
West End	84½	84¾
West End pf.	104½	105
Wisconsin Central	1⅞	2¼

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	1⅝
Arnold	8⅞	9
Atlantic	30¾	31
Boston & Montana	178⅞	179
Butte & Boston	27½	27⅝
Calumet & Hecla	514	520
Centennial	9 15-16	10
Franklin	15½	16
Gold Coin Mines	1½	2
Napa, quicksilver	..	8½
Osceola	43	43½
Pioneer, gold	6¼	6¼
Quincy	115	116
Santa Ysabel	6½	7½
Tamarack	155	155½
Tecumseh	2⅝	..
Wolverine	22	..

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	269	270
Dominion Coal	22	22⅞
Dominion Coal pf.	106	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	71¼	71¾
General Electric	38⅝	39
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	54½	55½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	.60	.70
Philadelphia Company	80	81
Pullman Palace Car	187½	188½
United States Oil	11	..
United States Rubber	17½	18¼
Westinghouse Electric	24¼	24¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28¾	29

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	351	Leathers Man'fs'	170
American Exch.	170	Manhattan	230
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	235
Central National	168	Mechanics'	185
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
City	700	Metropolis	440
Columbia	150	National Union	230
Commerce	205	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	240
Corn Exchange	286	Ninth National	90
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	180
Firt Nat. of S. I.	125	Park	288
Fourth National	185	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	700	Republic	155
German-American	115	Seaboard National	174
Greenwich	160	Seventh National	105
Hanover	380	Shoe & Leather	96
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	110
		Western National	150

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Feb.	$25,492	$23,069	$20,628
From Jan. 1	162,262	116,401	106,178
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	216
4th week Jan.	$17,168	$12,612	$14,185
Month	54,051	41,723	44,894
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
1st week Feb.	$139,000	$112,200	$118,900
From July 1	5,245,648	4,358,459	4,126,366
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Feb.	$67,120	$66,067	$66,431
From July 1	2,701,998	2,624,328	2,067,610
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	596	280
1st week Feb.	$62,479	$20,900	$11,383
From Jan. 1	325,119	121,004	57,059
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Feb.	$8,575	$6,289	$4,516
From Jan. 1	44,135	30,906	24,568
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Feb.	$15,092	$14,121	$16,817
From Jan. 1	85,330	82,196	92,570
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week Jan.	$83,500	$65,700	$58,600
Month	228,000	178,650	160,900
From July 1	2,028,227	1,478,358	1,509,921
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
1st week Feb.	$238,000	$213,426	$201,642
From July 1	7,993,224	7,182,543	8,156,339
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,553,155	2,341,614	2,569,082
Op. expenses	1,478,266	1,509,104	1,569,655
Net earnings	1,074,869	832,510	999,427
Int. on bonded debt	1,074,297	1,050,898	1,187,243
Surplus	572	*218,388	*187,816
*Deficit.			
BOSTON & MAINE for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	4,990,046	4,900,993	5,183,938
Op. expenses	3,448,551	3,456,983	3,799,332
Net earnings	1,546,495	1,444,010	1,384,606
Other income	172,780	180,755	172,465
Total income	1,719,275	1,624,765	1,557,071
Charges	1,357,831	1,321,428	1,309,955
Surplus	361,444	303,337	247,116
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	10,655,943	10,413,242	11,156,959
Op. expenses	7,191,498	7,173,673	7,660,547
Net earnings	3,464,445	3,239,569	3,496,412
Other income	294,492	288,326	318,603
Total income	3,758,937	3,527,895	3,815,015
Charges	2,707,297	2,614,212	2,601,560
Surplus	1,051,640	913,683	1,213,455

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $1,697,641, and a profit and loss, (surplus,) of $1,694,256.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,588,819	7,384,677	7,807,433
Op. expenses	5,303,574	4,983,553	6,019,533
Net earnings	2,285,245	2,401,124	1,787,900
Other income	93,178	190,498	170,987
Total net	2,378,423	2,591,622	1,958,887
Charges	1,543,077	1,579,672	1,845,877
Surplus	835,346	1,011,950	113,010
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	15,936,969	15,277,609	16,129,688
Op. expenses	10,249,798	10,054,064	11,043,486
Net earnings	5,687,171	5,223,545	5,086,202
Other income	124,370	300,523	234,532
Total net	5,811,541	5,524,068	5,320,734
Charges	3,119,367	3,142,342	3,419,211
Surplus	2,692,174	2,381,726	1,901,523

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows cash on hand $71,888, and a profit and loss, (surplus,) of $6,673,483.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

The statement of the People's Gas Company of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 31 shows gross earnings of $6,539,668; operating expenses, $3,424,169; net earnings, $3,115,499; interest on bonds, $1,580,300; balance, $1,535,199. The company had, on Dec. 31, over 1,318 miles of street mains, 161,966 meters, and 29,030 public lamps.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Decrease.
Coal acct. credit.	$806,075	$885,118	$79,043
Coal on hand and interest	7,235	7,256	21
Total	813,310	892,374	79,064
Op., taxes and int.	694,943	778,078	83,135
Net profits	118,367	114,296	*4,071
Dividends	75,368	65,944	*9,424
Surplus	42,999	48,352	5,353
The surplus was distributed as follows—			
Imp. and personal account	9,347	18,790	9,443
Royalty account	30,000	20,000	*10,000
Profit and loss	3,652	9,562	5,910
Total	42,999	48,352	5,353

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.18	.16
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.26	.27
Best & Belcher	.38	.40
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.17	..
Challenge Con	.29	.27
Chollar	.38	.39
Confidence	..	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.85	.83
Crown Point	.16	.17
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.26	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.50	1.50
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.36	.36
Kentuck Con	.01	.03
Mexican	.33	.33
Occidental Con	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.49	.50
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.23	.22
Savage	.27	.28
Scorpion	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.92	.98
Silver Hill	.03	.04
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con	.38	.39
Utah Con	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.25

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	3	2¾	3
Anaconda	41½	42¾	41½	42¾
Anchoria	95	98	95	98
Argentum	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
Consolidated	11⅜	11¾	11½	12
Elkton	86¼	86½	86¼	86½
El Paso	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11
Gibson	19½	20¼	19½	21
Gold Coin	91	92½	91	91⅞
Gold King	52	60	52	60
Golden Fleece	50	55	50	55
Grouse	6⅜	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Isabella	26¼	26⅝	77⅛	77⅜
Jefferson	4	5	4	5
Lillie	69	70	69	70
Matao	14½	15	14⅜	15¼
Moon Anchor	97	97¼	96½	97
Pharmacist	6	7	6½	7⅛
Portland	78	79¾	79½	81
Rawlings	16	16⅜	15½	16
Rosa	14½	14¾	14¼	14½
Union	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
Work	3½	4	3⅜	4

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Queen Drug Company of Brooklyn; capital stock, $1,000; Directors—John Juee, Ida L. Juee, and C. W. Bouton, Brooklyn.

Oak Hill Boat Club of Rochester; Directors—A. J. Ochs, Alfred Hall, Thomas Love, J. G. Merkel, and Joseph Zapf, all of Rochester.

American Ink Company of New York City; capital $10,000; Directors—C. M. Palmer, S. S. Carvalho, and N. M. Bucknell, New York City.

Germania Loan Association of New York City; capital stock, $2,000; Directors—C. J. Lightstone, Sigmund Adler, and C. S. Pobly, New York City.

Universal Talking Machine Company of Yonkers; capital, $20,000; Directors—O. J. Hackett, E. A. Reser, and William Mayse, Jr., New York City.

United States Aerating Fountain Company of New York City; capital stock, $135,000; Directors—J. B. Summerfield, Brooklyn; F. P. Lowrey and C. L. Horton, New York City.

H. C. Mercereau Company of Elmira, to deal in tobacco; capital stock, $10,000; Directors—C. L. Mercereau, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Mercereau, Elmira; J. G. Dodge, Waverly.

Symonds & Poor Carbonate Company of New York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—Nathan Meyer, F. B. McDonald, Frederick Eder, New York City, and S. L. Symonds, Boston.

Industrial Investment Company of New York City; capital stock, $50,000; Directors—G. W. Hyatt, H. B. Barber, G. B. Martin, G. E. Phelps, and William Colbourn, New York City.

Manhattan Improvement Company of New York City; to deal in real estate; capital, $15,000; Directors—Herbert Aldhous and John Batton, New York City, and J. C. Burne, Stamford, Conn.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers:

17,168.—Fish in packages, n. o. p. f., from F. W. Kruger, Barth, Dec. 13, 1897. Bismarck herring, 1 liter tins, entered at .50 mark per tin. No advance. Ditto, 2 liter tins, entered at .95 mark per tin. No advance. Ditto, 4 liter tins, entered at 1.50 marks per tin. No advance. Herring ohne Graten, diversen saucen, ¼ liter tins, entered at .31 mark per tin. No advance. Ditto, ½ liter tins, entered at .50 mark per tin. No advance. Add cases.

17,162.3.—Wool, Class 3, from Stucken & Co., Rostoff-on-Don, Nov. 26-7, 1897. White washed carpet wool, entered at 8.10, advanced to 8.50 paper rubles per pood.

17,192.—Sardines, from Ludovico Marsala & Figli, Girgenti, Dec. 17, 1897. Salt sardines in tins, entered at 40 lire, advanced to 43.40 lire per 100 kilos. Add cases.

17,187.—White china, from Carl Muller, Sonneberg, Dec. 30, 1897. Porcelain stoppers, Washington, No. 53, entered at 6, advanced to 7 marks per 1,000. Add cases and cartons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. H. FROSEN.—Julius H. Frosen, liquor dealer, at 1,239 Lexington Avenue, corner of Eighty-fourth Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $945 in favor of Annie Frosen for money which she lent him on July 24 last. He opened the saloon at that time and gave a chattel mortgage to a brewer for $3,000. Execution has been issued to the Sheriff.

G. B. H. SCHERHORN.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Gerhardt B. H. Scherhorn, a tailor, of Dessau, Germany, for $478, in favor of Christian L. J. Seller of Dessau. The attachment was obtained at the instance of the German Consul General here, on the strength of a cablegram that Scherhorn had sailed on the steamer Saale, which arrived here yesterday.

MORDAUNT & HAISCH.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel F. Hyman receiver of the assets of Mordaunt & Haisch, who exhibited a stereopticon on the roof at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, in a suit brought by Miss Elizabeth M. Haisch against Edward A. Mordaunt for the dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on Dec. 14 last. Miss Haisch was to pay $200 for a half interest, and paid in $180, when she discovered the business was not very profitable.

COLE & WILLIAMS.—Cole & Williams, composed of Charles F. Cole and Alfred G. Williams, manufacturers of plush and celluloid cases and novelties at 478 to 482 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick E. Anderson of Wilder & Anderson, without preference. They have been together as a firm since July, 1889. At the outset they made a specialty of plush and leather cases, and gradually extended their line by the manufacture of fancy celluloid novelties. A year ago they began to handle a line of bicycle lamps, and they were the agents of the Starlight Lamp Company. They heretofore claimed, it is said, a capital of $50,000 in the business, and Mr. Williams was reputed to be worth $50,000 besides in real estate in this city and Newark, N. J. He lives in Newark, and Mr. Cole lives in Brooklyn. Their place of business was closed yesterday, when some of the creditors went there to learn what was the trouble, as the assignment was a surprise to them. Mr. Anderson, the assignee, said yesterday afternoon that he had taken charge of the firm's place of business. As nearly as he could ascertain, the accounts are so involved that he will be unable to straighten them out without a thorough examination by an expert, and he has made arrangements for an expert accountant to begin on the books at once. It will take a little time before a complete statement can be prepared to submit to the creditors. The liabilities probably will not exceed $20,000 and the nominal assets are equally large, but the actual assets will depend upon what can be realized by finishing the stock and selling it at the right time and in the right way. Besides the stock on hand the firm has some valuable machinery.

L. Sternberg & Co.'s Affairs.

An attachment has been obtained here against L. Sternberg & Co., (corporation,) dealers in clothing at Newark, N. J., with eight other stores in various New Jersey cities and two stores in Brooklyn, for $787, in favor of Henry Newman & Co., which was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. There has been a disagreement for some time between the owners of the concern—L. Sternberg, President, and David Wolf, Treasurer—which is now in court at Newark. An examination of the company's affairs by expert accountants shows assets of $297,000; liabilities, $80,000; capital stock, $100,000.

Carbon Works Attached.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the New York Carbon Works of 39 Cortlandt Street, of which John S. Silver is the President, for $823, in favor of George R. Wood, on an assigned claim of the New England Screw Company of Boston. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The company promised to settle the attachment to-day.

Watch Company Attached.

An attachment for $700 was granted yesterday against the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, a Massachusetts corporation, in favor of Charles Knapp, for rent of offices in 41 and 43 Maiden Lane. At the Sheriff's office it was said that the claim was disputed, and the case would probably be settled this week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALDEN, James G., individually and as attorney, &c.—Percy W. Evarts	$2,206
ASH, Lillian, Robert J. Dyett and Richard M. Martin, executors—George E. Coy	2,533
BOWLES, Dwight W.—E. Wardman	178
BURKE, Mary E., Administratrix—Bernard G. Amend	761
BEAN, Curtis C.—George A. Spaulding	786
BROWN, Mary—Thomas Kays	2,500
BOYCE, Myrle J.—Wilson & Rogers	472
CHOCHAL, Thomas K.—Jacob Ruppert	651
CHOCHAL, Thomas K.—Jacob Ruppert	445
CHOCHAL, Thomas K. and Flossie—Jacob Ruppert	80
CARLSON, Carl E.—Jacob Ruppert	326
CODY, James H.—The de Braekeleer Importing Company, Limited	131
CARLSON, Carl E.—J. Ruppert	236
CAHN, Paul A. and Frederick Rosenberg—Overman Wheel Company	225
COYLE, William H.—J. G. Hamilton and others	379
DYETT, Ernest N. and Albert H., and John J. King—The Consolidated Brick Company	638
DANIELS, Harvey J.—J. G. Elliott	172
DUNN, John J.—Emanuel Eising and others	202
DAUBERMANN, Godfrey—The Bourbon County Distilling Company	127
EASTMAN, Richard B.—A. A. Low	880
EDSON, John T.—L. Helene	35
EILOWICH, David—S. Cooper, costs	79
FLECHSENHAAR, Henry—S. J. Berry and others	293
FAY, James—S. Bernheimer and another	639
FROSEN, Julius H.—Annie Frosen	945
FOX, Walter—H. C. F. Koch and another	232
GRAZIADIO, Giacinto—C. S. Hirsch and another	369
GALLIVAN, John W.—C. W. Pool	29
GOODMAN, Joseph—S. Shapira, costs	181
HERSHFIELD, Isidore—G. W. McLanahan and another, executors, &c.	352
HELD, S. Julian—S. Bergman, administrator	55
HORTON, John A.—New York Telephone Company	97
HAINES, John, Jr.—H. B. Kirk & Co.	125
JOHNSON, Isaac and Theodore—N. Hutkoff	190
KOEHLER, V. Hugo—H. Auspacher	29
KELLY, Matthew—G. W. Smith and another	912
LANGAN, Hugh and Andrew—W. T. Thorne, costs	68
LUDEWIG, William—M. Mager, Jr.	436
LETT, Margaret M.—Cornelius Callahan	2,029
LEE, Thomas B.—B. Loucheim	109
MILLER, Franklin—American Encaustic Tiling Company, Limited	928
MACMARTIN, Aida J.—B. Altman	101
McFADDEN, George—Thomas Dunne	208
McBEAN, Duncan D.—J. J. McLean	262
McDONALD, Ranald—John S. Barney and another	528
MARONE, Joseph, and James H. Simmons—E. L. Richardson	460
OKIE, Howard P.—J. M. Constable and others	92
PRIOR, Carmine—J. Shea	281
RAYMOND, Henry, and James Tait—Thomas Goodyear	27
ROTH, Morris—P. D. Armour and others	258
REISS, August—R. Schuhman	44
REID, Thomas—S. C. Welsh, as executor	1,077
RUNKEL, Morris—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company	180
SILBERKRAUS, Max M.—M. Wolfer	47
SHEA, Edward—M. Runz	74
SCHAPER, George E. and Otto—J. B. Dickson and another	585
SCOULER, Peter—Berg Brothers	81
STERNGLANZ, Mark—William Tonk and another	129
STERNGLANZ, Mark—I. Strauss and others	109
SEYFARTH, Adolph G. and Otto F.—Wiener & Co.	226
SELWYN, Arthur E.—B. Metcalf and another	48
SWEENEY, Michael—P. Wildfeuer	37
SWIFT, Joseph H.—F. Russell and another, administrators, &c.	1,036
SHAPIRO, Julius—S. Kalvin	269
SMITH, Michael J.—H. B. Kirk & Co.	159
FISCHLER, Adolph and Tessie—W. Feinberg	100
THEISS, Alice and Kate—John McKay	39
THEISS, Alice and Kate—William Dunn and others, (six judgments)	637
THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK—C. F. Peyman, administratrix	2,066
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. G. Smith	556
THE HITCHCOCK PUBLISHING COMpany—The National Park Bank of New York	724
THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Louisa Ferretti Zunino and another	2,384
THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—L. A. Delano	1
WEIS, Anthon—N. Rubenstein	86
WALDRON, Thomas F.—D. Meschendorf	142

Boston Broker Suspended.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Wirt X. Fuller of the banking firm of Fuller, Blair & Co. was suspended from the Stock Exchange to-day for one year on a charge of breaking commissions. He says the action is a surprise to him, and that he is not guilty of the charge against him.

Stove Trust Rumor Denied.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Officials of all the Detroit stove works deny the statement recently published that a "stove trust" or any combination of stove interests in this city has been or is being effected. The stove companies have formally demanded retraction from such newspapers as published the rumor mentioned

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers—Another Day of Lively Bidding in the Auction Room.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold, for Andrew J. Kirwin, Jr., the plot on the west side of the Boulevard, 69 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 33 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold, for Zachariah Jacques and John A. Mooney, a plot of twenty lots, beginning at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street and extending easterly along the latter.

John C. Umberfield has sold, for about $65,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 9 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 61 by 100.8, one of a row just completed.

Smith & Stewart, brokers in the transaction, confirmed yesterday the report that Oliver H. P. Belmont has purchased the lot on Fifth Avenue, 27 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street.

A Riverside Drive rumor, which could not be positively confirmed, had it that W. W. & T. M. Hall had sold their plot at the southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and the Drive, 116.4 by 101.3 by 148.5 by 100.8.

George Eichler has sold, to Bergen Brothers, for $33,000, the six-story tenement 334 East Ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The Sidney S. Harris estate has sold, through Francis T. Underhill, to Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein, the plot, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

James Kyle & Sons have sold, for L. B. Rosenberg, the three four-story flats 339 to 343 East Thirty-seventh Street, 75 by 100.

William Laue has sold to Charles Ottman, for $60,000, the six-story brick tenement 295 and 297 Second Street, southwest corner of Sheriff Street, extending through to 404 East Houston Street, 44 by 58.1 by 40 by 52.11.

Joanna W. Balkan has sold to John B. Doerr the three-story dwelling 119 East Twenty-fourth Street, 26 by 65 by 100.

George D. Bogert has traded with R. H. Handley the plot, 100.11 by 95, southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, for the three-story brick tenement, with stores, 132 Tenth Avenue, 22.4 by 79.

Yesterday was another lively day at 111 Broadway. Auctioneer Harnett had four parcels of moderate value to sell by executors' orders, and for each there was plenty of competition, the four being knocked down to bona fide purchasers. The buyers and prices were: To James Cunningham, for $80,400, the two five-story brick double tenements 126 to 132 Clinton Place, near Sixth Avenue, 58.10 by 113 and irregular; also, to F. Finck, for $19,700, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 East Nineteenth Street, 23.6¼ by 92; also, to S. W. Swords, for $24,250, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 125 East Thirty-sixth Street, 14 by 98.9; also, to George W. Dougherty, for $7,475, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Duffy, for $3,775, the three-story brick tenement 531 West Thirtieth Street, 31 by 31.6; also, in foreclosure, to Morris Franklin, for $975, the plot northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Kate Soles, for $7,325, the three-story frame tenement 1,691 Park Avenue, 24.10 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Max Borck, for $24,000, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 47 Leroy Street, 24.10 by 90.7 by 25 by 91.4.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to C. Herrmann, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling, with stable, Cottage Grove Avenue, east side, 95.5 feet south of Guerlain Place, 50 by 100.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, at executor's sale, to David Schwartz, for $11,100, the three-story brick and two-and-a-half story frame buildings 16 Thompson Street, 21.9 by 95.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Cowie, referee, 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,186.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 1,352 to 1,358 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100.11 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,466; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Clinton Street, west side, between Division Street and East Broadway, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 36.8 by 52 and 27.4 by 70; Harry Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $85,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; G. H. Chamberlain, Yonkers, owner; George Palliser of 32 Park Place, architect; cost, $42,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, for five four-story brick flats, with stores; Linton B. Matthews of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; William C. Carlisle of 311 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $88,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 29 feet west of Willow Avenue, for two two-story frame shops and stable, 49 by 25, and a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 50; Vassir & Schneider of 1,026 Westchester Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Grant Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 35 by 37; Bertha Erdman of 241 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 448 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Peter Doelger, owner; E. W. Gries of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 163 Hester Street, to a three-story brick office building, with store; Mary J. and Anna T. Manron of 130 Lexington Avenue, owners; T. G. Wallace, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 287 Pearl Street, to a four-story and attic brick store and lofts; Ella B. Emmet, owner; Tracy & McGonigle of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

BATHGATE AV, 1,980, e s, 258.6 ft s of 179th St, 18x86.8x18.1x86; William H. Valentine to Frederick Schultz	1
BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lot 1,280, map of the village of Wakefield, contains one-fourth acre; Philip Donlon and others to Mary Donlon	1
CRESTON AV, e s, 357.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x33.11x50.3x43.11; Karl M. Rosell and wife to Harriet A. Shepperd	10
GOERCK ST, 103 and 105, 51.9x100; Philip Rude to Rebecca Rude	
GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, Lots 61 and 62, Gouverneur estate, 48x102.3x48x101.9; Rachel Levy and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	32,850
GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft s of North St, 50x100; Andrew J. Cormick to Edward J. Crandall	1
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 183.8 ft s of Union St, 26.3x84x25x92; Ida L. Jenkins and others to David Robb	500
ELTON AV, n w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Adolph Altman to Harriet Wolbach, executrix	1
EXTERIOR ST and East River, &c., Parcel 27, damage map for opening, &c., 19th Ward, relative to mortgage; The New York Protestant Episcopal Public School to the City of New York	19,000
FOREST AV, e s, 396.10 ft n of New St, 27x135; Charles Steckler, referee, to Louisa Hillebrecht	3,500
FRONT ST, 9, and 11 to 17 Moore St, and 7 Water St; Franklin E. Robinson and wife to Frederic B. Jennings	10
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; William S. Anderson and wife to Clementine G. Lawrence	
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 50.11x95; Francis J. Schnugg to Jacob S. Bleyer	58,250
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; William Boggs and wife to M. M. Marks	1
LOT 10, Block 26, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Charles W. Howe	1
LOT 11, Block 26, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Jennie H. de La Montagne	1
LOT 9, Block 26, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Lester M. Howe	1
LOT 49, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Nathan B. Levin to William J. Marshall and another	1,050
LOTS 306, 307, 310, 326 to 328, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; Mary Y. Chubb to Emma H. Andrews	3,800
MARKET ST, 50, 25x87.5; John B. Shea to Jacob Korn	1
NORWOOD AV, n w s, 291.7 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Sarah J. Dilworth to Ellen Y. Edsall	100
PLOT 145 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, and 316 ft s of 178th St, runs e 44x n 25x w 44x s 25; Michael J. McDermott and wife to Rufus R. Randall	1
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 50x130; William H. Leggett to Catherine L. McEvoy	4,500
2D ST, s s, part of Lot 249, map of estate of William Adee, Westchester; John T. Conway and others to Michael J. Conway	1,000
5TH AV, 2,010, w s, 84.8 ft s of 125th St, 16.8x85; Henry M. Denton and wife to William E. Pruden	1
7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 26th St, 20x100; Anna L. Short and others to Julia Edgar and others	1
7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 26th St, 20x100; Beekman de Peyster and wife to Julia Edgar and others	1
7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 126th St, 20x100; Anna De P. Hunt to Julia Edgar and others, executors	1
7TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 126th St, 20x100; Eliza L. De P. Clarkson and others to Julia Edgar and others	1
8TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, 99.11x100; John Morgan and wife to Alexander McDowell	1
20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 88x92; John and Katherine E. Cropper to Edmund Coffin	1
34TH ST, s s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9; William H. C. Jackson to the Knickerbocker Improvement Company	10
34TH ST, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 23x98.9; Elizabeth F. Noble and others to Sophie Dittenhoeffer, (re-recorded)	16,000
38TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x98.9; Henry H. Scherb and wife to Martin Scherb	1
38TH ST, s s, 270.6 ft e of 10th Av, 29.6x98.9; Martin Scherb and wife to Katharina Scherb and others	1
44TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Sinnott to Thomas Kilpatrick	100
55TH ST, n s, 286.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Julia C. Hammond to Sarah E. Holland	1
82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; William Rankin to Anselm Bruck	1
98TH ST, 302 West, 19x100.11; William H. Picken to Henry Pinner	1
109TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; John Robertson to William Gammie, one-half part	1
111TH ST, 134 West, 18x100.11; Henry B. Closson, referee, to George W. Crossman and another, trustees	12,000
116TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Simon Sterne to Emanuel Heilner and another	1
119TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 7th Av, 27x100.11; William E. Pruden and wife to Henry M. Denton	1
119TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 7th Av, 27x100.11; James W. Luke to William E. Pruden	1
122D ST, s s, 171 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; James Carlew and wife to Clara V. Simons	10
132D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; George L. Riley to William H. Fairchild	1
133D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Hannah M. Halpin to Frank Selzam	1
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Frank Schaeffler, referee, to Leopold Hatter	4,200
153D ST, 450 East, 16.8x84.9x2.10x94.11; Margaret J. Steers to Anna R. Williamson	12,500
155TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 53.10x58.4x63.11x93.10; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Mary Maloney	1
176TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 25x125; Catherine Bigley and others to Sallie G. Read	1

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, Mary C., to Fred Pump; 155th St, 721, n w corner of Melrose Av, 6 years	480-720
FAY, Michael, and another to Abraham Moscowitz; Stanton St, s w corner of Columbia St, 5½ years	600
FELDMAN, John D., to Thomas Marron; 2,388 8th Av, 5 1-6 years	1,716
HANF, Emma, to Moritz Nein and another; 3 Irving Place, 2½ years at 1,320, and 3 years	1,400
HAAS, Felix, attorney, to Ricksecker; 375 Lenox Av, s w corner of 129th St, store, 3 years	900-1,000
HILLIARD, George, to Adeline Bernstein and another; 59 to 65 Goerck St, 5 years	2,400
KIEP, August N., to George C. P. Stotzenburg; 2d Av, 984, n e corner of 52d St, 5 years	1,000
LEVY, Aaron, and another to Harris Daniel; 57 Bayard St, 5 years	1,440
McCABE, John F., and others, executors, to Peter Killeen; 14 Beach St, 3 years	1,200
MEEHAN, James T., to Domenico Volpe; 118 Mulberry St, 5 years	3,000
PRICE, Moses, to Abraham Cohen; 58 Orchard St, 3½ years	750

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, John W., to German Savings Bank; n s of 16th St, 192 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	$750
BRUCK, Anselm, to William Rankin; s s of 82d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	14,500
CIRRITO, Joseph, to Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, Md., and others; 109th St, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, —x—	2,950
COFFIN, Edmund, to John and Katharine E. Cropper; s s of 20th St, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year	90,000
CRANDALL, Edwin J., to Andrew J. Connick; e s of Grand Av, 25 ft s of North St, 3 years	1,230
DE CARLO, Filomena, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; Lot 88, map of new village of Jerome, demand	200
DENSLOW, Van Beuren, to Emile Latil; 228 West 17th St, 5 years	22,000
DURYEA, Sarah S. and Charles H., to Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company; 139 West 122d St, —x—	5,000
EDDY, Jane B., to Broadway Savings Institution; 19 East 130th St, 1 year	7,000
ELDRIDGE, Julia H., to New York Life Insurance Company; 13 East 75th St, 3 years	15,000
ELFENBEIN, Abraham, to Henri Strasbourger; w s of Orchard St, 125 ft n of Stanton St, installments	6,550
ELFENBEIN, Abraham, to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; 181 Orchard St, (or 125 ft n of Stanton St,) 5 years	18,000
FLAMMER, William G., to Matilde R. de Gonzalez; 614 and 616 9th Av, 5 years	5,000
FOWLER, Clarence M., to Adaline M. Bogart; 460 East 115th St, 3 years	7,500
FOWLER, Clarence M., to John Davidson; 460 East 115th St, 1 year	500
GLEESON, John, and wife to James Mulligan; Lot 270, map of the property of S. Cambreling, 24th Ward, 1 year	350
HARRIS, Sarah H., to George S. Bell; s s of 142d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, secures note	25,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Simon Sterne; s s of 116th St, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	20,000
HOLLAND, Sarah E., to John L. Cadwalader, as trustee, &c.; n s of 55th St, 286.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years	14,000
HORNTHAL, Anna W., and Sarah Weissman to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 262 and 262½ Bowery, 3 years	36,000
HUTTER, Leopold, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 145th St, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year	3,000
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Sarah H. Powell; 301 to 309 East 3d St, one-half year	40,000
JACKSON, William H. C., to Edmund Coffin; s s of 34th St, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year	225,000
JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 143 to 149 West 90th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years	84,000
KILLEEN, Delia, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 24 Varick St, lease, demand	1,000
KILPATRICK, Thomas, to Mary A. Sinnott; n s of 44th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, installments	7,500
KORN, Jacob, to John B. Shea; 50 Market St, 1 year	12,000
LANE, Ellen and Daniel, to William Endemann and another; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and Home St, installments	1,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Lots 61 and 62, block, partition map of Gouverneur estate, 1 year	24,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Lots 61 and 62, block, partition map of Gouverneur estate, 1 year	4,000
LUNNEY, William H., to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 105th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	22,000
McDOWELL, Alexander, to John Morgan; n e corner of 8th Av and 127th St, 1 year	60,000
McEVOY, Catharine L., to William L. Leggett; e s of Vanderbilt Av, East, 150 ft n of 173d St, 3 years	2,500
McNALLY, John, to Union Trust Company of New York; 519 Lexington Av, 5 years	6,000
MARRON, Thomas, to George Ehret; 2,388 8th Av, saloon lease, demand	2,500
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Mary M. Shields, trustee, &c.; c s of Anthony Av, 125.6 ft s of 180th St, 3 years	4,000
NICHOLAS, George, to German Savings Bank; 223 West 43d St, 1 year	24,000
OSBREY, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 134 West 75th St, 5 years	20,000
OSBREY, Mary L., to Sarah L. Taylor; 134 West 75th St, 5 years	8,500
READ, Sallie G., to Catherine Bigley and others; n e corner of 176th St and Walton Place, 1 year	1,000
ROSENBLATT, Benjamin, to Sophia Rosenblatt; n s of 5th St, 115.3 ft e of Avenue C, secures notes	2,400
RUGGIERO, Francesco, to Frederick P. Forster; n s of 100th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	8,500
SCHIEFFELIN, Catharine F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 36th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years	35,000
SCHWARZ, Rudolph W. and Emma, to Lina R. Whitehead; n s of 161st St, 300.6 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years	2,500
SELZAM, Frank, and another to Hannah M. Halpin; n s of 133d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	3,000
SIMONS, Clara V., to James Carlew; s s of 122d St, 171 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years	8,000
SYLVESTER, Frederick, to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; n s of 108th St, 68 ft w of Park Av, 5 years	7,500
SYLVESTER, Frederick, to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; n s of 108th St, 51 ft w of Park Av, 5 years	7,500
THE CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109 and 111 West Washington Place, 1 year	20,000
VOUGHT, Henry H. and Nathan F., to the Manhattan and Suburban Savings and Loan Association; Lot 96, amended map of Bronxwood Park, installments	2,800
WEINERT, Feodor, to Olga Bausch; e s of 1st Av, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 2½ years	7,000
WELCH, Christena E., and others, by guardian, &c., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, &c.; s e corner of Southern Boulevard and 137th St, 5 years	5,000
WIEGAND, Caroline, to Marie Eichler; e s of Prospect Av, 398.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year	1,900
WILLIAMS, Virginia, to Agnes K. Mulligan; s s of Tremont Av, 97.8 ft w of Worth St, 1 year	5,500
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Raritan Hollow and Pordus Brick Company; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, demand	1,000
WILLIAMSON, Anna R., to Mary F. Hoe and others, executors, &c.; 450 West 153d St, 3 years	8,000
WILLIAMSON, Anna R., to Margaret J. Steers; 450 West 153d St, 1 year	1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 30; Henry Males against Ann M. Palmer, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor	$90
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 100.4x100; Brooklyn Novelty Works against John McGavock, owner and contractor	244
WALES AV, Concord Av, 141st St, and 142d Sts, the block; Compagnie Generale Des Asphalte De France, Limited, against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors	241
WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 109 and 111; Laidlaw, Dunn & Gordon Company against the Church of St. Joseph, owner; O'Brien & Ryder, contractors	230
WHITE ST, 125; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor	384
3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Samuele Carucci & Co against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	200
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Vito Marcantonio against William Jeffery, owner and contractor	1,200
136TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34x100; John W. Rapp against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	100
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St, x 25; Samuele Carucci & Co. against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	250
150TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Morris Av, 24.10x100; Julius Mueller against George Pickel and Patrick Donohue, owners; Ellen McDevitt, owner and contractor	177
159TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; 159th St, n s, 171 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; Samuele Carucci & Co. against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, Emma H., and others, executors, &c., to Emma H. Brinckerhoff, (two mortgages)	Nominal
FITZPATRICK, Gregory L. F., to The John Kress Brewing Company	Nominal
HERR, Helene, to Henrietta B. Lighte	$5,000
JOHNSON, George F., to Louis Stern	12,000
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Josephine Hess	25,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Ludwig Levy	Nominal
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to W. C. Stuart and others, trustees	Nominal
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Joseph C. Levi, trustee	31,250
MARDEN, Francis S., to W. F. Brush	Nominal
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Susan C. Herriman and others, executors	8,512
MOSER, Robert, to Hattie and Lily Greenwald	Nominal
MULLER, Rudolph J., to Rosa Wirth	Nominal
MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to J. P. Wenninger	5,500
STRUTH, Michael, to Hugh McLaughlin	Nominal
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Continental Trust Company	20,000
THE J. C. G. HUPFEL BREWING Company to John C. Boyle	3,000
TODD, Judson S., to Albert Gillespie	Nominal
VAN NOSTRAND, Stephen H., and another, executors, to Stephen H. Van Nostrand, (two mortgages)	5,000
VAN NOSTRAND, Stephen H., and another, executors, to Alfred Van Nostrand	2,000
VAN NOSTRAND, Stephen H., and another, executors, to Alfred Van Nostrand, trustees, &c.	1,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28x175 to Cortlandt Alley x29.5x175; Kate A. Judson against Meyer Gruhn and another, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 180 ft s from boundary line of Lot 80, and land of Charles Bathgate, being part of Lot 80, map of Village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Sarah J. Townsend against Mary L. Baker and others, (partition;) attorneys, Scott & Treadwell.

HUDSON ST, 621; Alexander T. Watson, trustee, against Meta J. B. Caldwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 286.4 ft n of 184th St, runs n 265x w 100x n 44x w 75.9 to centre line of Loring Av x s 277x e 170 to beginning; Sarah M. Morton against James Griffin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. J. Dowling.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 16.9 ft n of 120th St, 16.8x71.3; Margaret A. Noxon against Charles W. Perry, administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

72D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x102.2; Charles Perry and others against Sarah Levenson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wagner & Acker.

96TH ST, 158, 162, and 166 West; the German Savings Bank against Nelson B. Eldred, (three actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calenders for Friday, Feb. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Fuller vs. Underwood.
2—Am. Box Machine Co. vs. Reichert.
3—N. Y. Filter Mfg. Co. vs. Loomis-Manning Filter Co.
4—Brewer vs. Houston Printing Co.
5—Union Associated Press vs. same.
6—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
7—Brewer vs. Louisville Courier-Journal.
8—Union Associated Press vs. same.
9—Brewer vs. Post Printing & Pub. Co.
10—Union Associated Press vs. same.
11—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
12—U. S. vs. Friedheim.
13—U. S. vs. same.
14—U. S. vs. same.
15—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
16—Fontana vs. Chronicle Tel. Pub. Co.
17—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.
18—Flomerfelt vs. Newwitter.
19—Schofield vs. Anderson.
20—Pulaski vs. Guggenheim.
Cases Noticed.
21—Phipps vs. Nat. Condit Mfg. Co.
22—Allegretti Chocolate Cream Co. vs. Rubel.
23—Kealey vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
24—Keller vs. Brass.
25—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Wolcott.
26—Cuerro vs. Owl Cigar Co.
27—Straus vs. Schlegel.
28—Edison Electric Light Co. vs. Rockater.
29—Greef vs. Miller.
30—Schwietering vs. same.
31—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
32—Crossman vs. Press Pub. Co.
33—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Maher.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

47—Gibbons vs. tugs E. C. Baker and Ed L. Levy.
50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
63—Newcastle SS. Co. vs. Barber.
77—Bannon vs. schooner John W. Fox.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Okeer.
48—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Dumois.
96—Benson vs. D. & H. Canalboat No. 3,219.
97—Same vs. same, No. 3,385.
98—Porvelton Barge Co. vs. James McDonough.
99—N. Y. & Norwalk Steamboat Co. vs. ferryboat Columbia.
100—N. Y. & South Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. tug W. H. Beard.
101—Petterson vs. lighter Gypsey Girl.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
103—Bazin vs. S. S. Roman Prince.
87—Hanley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Wait.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People ex rel. Allison vs. Bd. of Education.
2—In re Brady.
3—Colwell vs. Tinker.
4—King vs. Ross.
5—Wallace vs. Wallace.
6—Richmond vs. Mandell.
7—Smith vs. Bradhurst.
8—Abrams vs. Wieners.
9—Burnham vs. Burnham.
10—In re Bd. of Rapid Tran. R. R. Com'rs.
11—In re Prentice.
12—Kervan vs. Townsend.
13—Capasso vs. Woolfolk.
14—Zeltner vs. Irwin.
15—Van Beurin vs. Wotherspoon.
16—Same vs. Lazarus.
17—In re Bd. of Rapid Transit Com'rs., &c.
18—Burnham vs. Burnham.
20—Zimmerman vs. German Evan. Church.
21—In re Bd. of Education. (In re Broome St.)

Non-Enumerated Motions.
1—People ex rel. N. Y. Real Estate Ass'n vs. Barker.
2—J. A. Roebling Sons' Co. vs. Belden.
4—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6—Lesher vs. Salvin.
7—In re Hubbard.
11—Burrows vs. Dwinnelle.
13—Goodwin vs. Thompson.
14—Bernstein vs. Hamilton.
17—In re Merriam.
19—Palmer vs. Palmer.
23—Harris vs. Elliott.
24—In re Angel.
25—In re Rice.
26—In re Harper.
27—Palmer vs. Palmer.
29—Kiernan vs. Fox.
30—In re Humfreville.
31—People ex rel. Allison, vs. Bd. of Education.
32—Brauer vs. Ocean S. S. Nav. Co.
34—Commercial Adv. Ass'n. vs. Haynes.
36—Kelly vs. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—Bissell vs. Bissell.
3—Ulrick vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Orderman vs. same.
5—Coler vs. Stern.
6—Dwyer vs. Heatherton.
7—Bailly vs. Klarenmeyer.
8—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Atlantic Limited Co.
9—Blair vs. Newton.
10—Simek vs. Nekarda.
11—Lawrence vs. Smith.
12—Elevell vs. Russell.
13—Darrin vs. Glass.
14—People, &c., vs. Hannigan.
15—Tanner vs. Friedline.
16—Boettner vs. Schinnel.
17—Limonta vs. O'Berry.
18—In re Crotona Av.
19—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
20—Philips vs. Dimon.
21—Flood vs. Gardiner.
22—People, &c., vs. Harder.
23—Herbst vs. Ballin.
24—Mott vs. Mott.
25—Caluwaert vs. Delafore.
26—In re Reserve Mutual Life Ins. Co.
27—In re Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
28—In re Widows and Orphans' Ben. Life Ins. Co.
29—Campbell vs. Dewey.
30—Chevra vs. Rivorar.
31—Myers vs. Adams.
32—Burke vs. Peabody.
33—Trotter vs. Valente.
35—Lewis vs. Lewis.
34—Schoonmaker vs. Schoonmaker.
36—German Sav. Bank vs. Purcell.
37—Price vs. Price.
38—Quirk vs. Devoe.
39—Hahn vs. Man. Ry. Co.
40—In re Roscher.
41—Westfield Plate Co. vs. Schaefer.
42—Dept. of Buildings vs. Strano.
43—Same vs. Clusohn.
44—Same vs. Siebert.
45—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.
46—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
47—Dusseldorf vs. Hershfield.
48—Rosenblatt vs. Oates.
49—Moskowits vs. Krapinger.
50—In re Milbank.
51—Strauss vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.
52—People, &c., vs. Thomas.
53—In re Williams.
54—People, &c., vs. Keenan.
55—Johnson vs. Foster.
56—Faubel vs. Welden.
57—In re Heck.
58—In re Marcus & Co.
59—Bleistein vs. Paris Spectacle Co.
60—In re Meyer.
61—Lyon vs. Brown.
62—Wolff vs. Rosenberg.
63—In re Beach.
64—People, &c., vs. Narchi.
65—Moskovits vs. Moskovitz.
66—Finnigan vs. Casey.
67—Garofano vs. Peperell Co.
68—Central Nat. Bank of Phila. vs. Kelley Mining Co.
69—Cahn vs. Cahn.
70—Suckow vs. Kopp.
71—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
72—People, &c., vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case one. Motions.

1—In re Levett, Hilton & Co.
2—Jackson vs. Irving. Demurrers.
666—Siebrecht vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
665—Merritt vs. Siebert.
655—Jellicoe vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. Preferred Cause.
6301—Spadone vs. Hartly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6129—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
6085—Kelly vs. Kelly.
6089—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
6047—Otte vs. McCaffrey.
6055—David Mayer Brewing Co. vs. Pfeiffer.
6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6115—Leeson vs. Mick.
6014—Ferrita vs. Thomson.
6027—De La Cour vs. De La Cour.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6023—Scharmann vs. Foley.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6060—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Meyers.
6063—Everard vs. Hammerstein.
6066—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. same.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
6090—Haas vs. Stein.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6096—Schwarts vs. Schwartz.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6102—Olison vs. Mullen.
6103—Gottschalk vs. Phipp.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
6117—Union Foundry Co. vs. Bloomingdale.
6121—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
6124—Mally vs. Blake.
6125—Leist vs. Leist.
6127—Fox vs. Davidson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, Hennessy, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter Barcia.
2—Michael Hoffman.
3—Nathan Phillips.
4—John Parker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

14906—Barshall vs. Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
13567—Roth vs. Board of Education.
14176—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
13698—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Co.
18627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
14799—Mylasch vs. Bronsvald.
13863—Williams vs. Schoonmaker Pianoforte.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13356—Spies vs. Michelson.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
18252—Gerhold vs. Brokate.
13635—Thiry vs. Taylor Brewing & Malting Co.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
12498—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Fennessy.
12252—Nat. White River Bank vs. same.
12253—Same vs. same.
14886—Jones vs. Keahon.
13093—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14491—Theiss vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
14496—Hemme vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4574—McIntyre vs. Tucker.
8297—Witherbee vs. Hents.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
5787—Millie Iron M. Co. vs. Thalnay.
5820—Jackson vs. Koehler.
4256—Murphy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5081—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7712—Deans vs. Hilton.
7730—Same vs. same.
7425—Buck vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
6547—State Nat. Bank vs. Weed.
8598—Kelly vs. Traynor.
7828—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
7919—Iselin vs. Neuberger.
8017—Beattie vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
7538—Bolte vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7074—Feist vs. Belmont.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8802.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8322—McMahon vs. Bennett.
4333—Lang vs. Hirsch.
5824—Whitehall vs. Whittaker.
8253—Moylan vs. Macy.
8372—Carn vs. Guggenheimer.
7307—Papa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8493—Holmes vs. Weber.
8499—Shigon vs. Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
8568—Barnes vs. Masterson.
3394—Stickney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3628—Same vs. same.
8028—Davey vs. Davey.
8287—Terry vs. Buck.
7333—Weidman vs. Everard.
8041—Ames vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
8619—Knox vs. Way.
5413—Schwarzler vs. McClenahan.
7500—Carson vs. Eisner.
1546—Martin vs. Home Bank.
8666—Satzman vs. Purcell Mfg. Co.
5864—Chrystie vs. Seaman.
8404—Von Hagen vs. Eckstein.
7587—Bensel vs. Staten Island R. T. R. R. Co.
8711—Draddy vs. Uffenheimer.
8085—Bratton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—At 2 P. M.

1292—Contested will of De Witt C. Lawrence.

Motion Calendar—Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Theodore A. Havemeyer.
2—John Moore.
3—Patrick J. Hickey.
4—William Endicott.
5—James McCannon.
6—John Kurtz.
7—Cunigunda Baiker.
8—Same.
9—Annie Faahs.
10—Emily T. Contant.
11—William H. Gray.
12—Patrick J. Fitzmaurice.
13—Mary McGlone.
14—Norman Wiard.
15—Juliette Hart.
16—Thomas Monaghan.
17—Mary L. Tiffany.
18—Grace H. Franklin, or Barcalow.
19—Robert Prior.
20—William Franklin.
21—John Henry Wolters.
22—Emilio Bastianelli.
23—Alfred E. Beach.
24—Edward M. Eagleton.
25—Mary O'Connor.
26—Frank Mayo.
27—J. M. Clagett.
28—Florence Stoltz.
29—Elizabeth Hamilton.
30—Lewis R. Blair.
31—Aaron Goldsmith.
32—William F. Plumb.
33—John Wallace.
34—Columbus B. Rogers.
35—Harris Ablowich.
36—Mary Munsey.
37—Herman Schnepel.
38—Edward Morrison.
39—John Moriarty.
40—Robert Fitzgerald.
41—George J. Hamilton.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Isabella Collier, Maria L. Southack, Felix Livingston. At 2 P. M.—Herman Voight, Lillie E. Henderson, Mary Kellert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1317—Contested will of George Graff.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—John J. Kiernan.
2—Charles Jackson.
3—James Ryan, James Gallagher.
4—Henry A. Kennedy, Benjamin Rothwell.
5—Jacob Kuntz.
6—Jacob N. Haight.
7—Davis Kesler.
8—Joseph C. Barth.
9—Albert J. Dexter.
10—Michael Cleneg.
11—Charles D. Shiel.
12—Abraham Goldstein.

Pleadings.

1—Samuel Robonofsky.
2—Thomas McHugh.
3—James Foster, John Grady, Richard Bulger.
4—Harry Pence.
5—James K. Montgomery.
6—Simon Blumberg.
7—George Hartson.
8—Samuel Bergen.
9—John Levy.
10—Eugene Pfister.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—Edward Yeleneck, Joseph Sonheida.
2—Clarence P. Yerkes.
3—Luigi B. Bellarosa.
4—Hiram Wood.
5—Morris Levy.
6—Charles Cavanagh.
7—John Barrett.
8—Maggie Guthrie.
9—Albert Collins.
10—Harris Brickman.
11—Annie Heiser.
12—Frank Kopf.
13—Frankie Brown.
14—Eugene Bauer.
15—Sieghard Friedsam.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Jacob Joseph.
2—Adam Leech.
3—James McCann.
4—August Bouquet.
5—Adam Boecher.
6—Patrick Allen, John Callahan.
7—Antonio Leuto.
8—Sophie Israel.
9—Sam Beck.
10—Samuel Davis.
11—Emma Blackstone.
12—Salenia Benoit.
13—Mabel Sella.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Rigoberto Ramirez, Esteban Ferrer.
2—Willard A. Morgan.
3—Albert Bonner.
4—Michael Kelly, Louis Zeltman.
5—Cesare De Angelis.
6—Joseph McCort.
7—William Mesick.
8—Bernard Yompolski.
9—Lena Greenberg.
10—Alexander Schefter, Isaac Schefter.
11—Frank Paruscundola.
12—Robert Bain.
13—Edward Gutfield.
14—Domenico Schumocuoli.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Pendleton vs. Johnson—Donald McLean. Dempsey vs. Teackle—Dallas Flanagan.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Rosenfeld—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Vandolsen vs. Mead—Thomas Darlington.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Stroock—William E. Horton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—John J. Farrell vs. Charles Fisher—John J. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Elizabeth M. Hairsch vs. Edward A. Mordaunt—Samuel F. Hyman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Johnson, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.—Short cause calendar.

4476—Flynn vs. Lowenstein et al.
3005—Cross, Austin & Co. vs. Rockefeller Brothers.
4235—Hall vs. Ernest Ochs.
4119—Thom vs. Schwickert.
4166—Zahn vs. Lipold et al.
4369—Rawson vs. Butcher.
3973—Conway vs. Taylor.
3332—Gfroerer et al. vs. Ryan.
4425—State Banking Co. vs. Seibert.
3911—Newman vs. Franko et al.
2878—Owen vs. Waterbury et al.
2896—Waterman vs. Strucz et al.
4444—McGeehin vs. Curley.
4623—Doelger vs. Coleman et al.
4746—Brush vs. Smith et al.
4716—Smith vs. Ferguson et al.
4717—Smith vs. Ferguson et al.
4839—Luederman vs. Distler et al.
4748—Gaffney vs. Brooklyn El. R. R.
2452—Villari vs. Cuccio et al.
2645—Merhoff vs. Livingston et al.
2255—Kreideweis vs. Freser et al.
1595—Rolff vs. Dazian.
2124—Willmarth vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2720—Berg vs. Pratt Institute.
2111—Halsey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2606—McAlan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
1840—Morrisey vs. Blake.
2157—Rogerson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1134—Gleeson vs. South B'klyn R. R. & Ter. Co.
4769—Anderson vs. Page.
2308—Lewis vs. Nassau R. R.
2646—Roer vs. Spateuka.
2516—Sprague vs. Finn.
2240—Mitchell vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2736—Kealy vs. Nassau R. R.
345—Buehl vs. Schwab.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
344—Eble vs. Holek.
4931—Mayer vs. Warren.
4994—Wilhelmine Wulpern, an alleged incompetent.
4991—Henry C. Howe, an alleged incompetent.
4790—Broadway Bank vs. Schnaebel et al.
3891—Pirkl vs. Kervan.
4858—Bingham vs. Palmer.
1100—Hillborg vs. Westberg.
4558—Meurer et al. vs. Werner et al.
Regular calendar:
2690—Tracy vs. Lynch.
565—Leguts vs. Fletcher.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
4792—Rich vs. Pelham Hod Co.
2575—Ralph vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1889—Burlingame vs. Aetna Insurance Co.
2919—McGillicuddy vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
2708—Ebbits vs. McCaldin.
1231—Hoyt vs. Husing.
2714—Deblin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2681—Meshkin vs. Davis.
818—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1622, 1623—Fury vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
2349—Hermance vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4709—Griffin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1856—Gatens vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1806—Webner vs. City of Brooklyn.
2744—Newton vs. Mayne Silver Co.
4556—Butler vs. Hall et al.
813—Connecticut Granite Co. vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
1707—Mandel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1428—Behrens vs. Nassau R. R.
973—Tankoos vs. Ledman et al.
2746—Long Island Brewery vs. Carlin.
2747—Baguley vs. Morning Journal.
2749—Partridge vs. City of Brooklyn.
2750—Herring vs. McNeill.
2752—Quigley vs. Wendel.
2753—De Gaetano vs. Wiggins.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau R. R.
2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Association.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2758.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Dickey, J.

242—John Devlin vs. Hinman.
254—Ferris vs. Ferris.
294½—Davies vs. Davies.
307—Simon vs. Zirn.
208—Dyatt vs. Kieselbach.
279—Schwaneroedel vs. McNeely.
329—Blatt vs. Carey.
330—Pollock vs. Eleanor.
332—Gallagher vs. McMahon.
333—Hanrahan vs. Bergen.
334—Woodworth vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.
335—Bowley vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.
336—Parsons vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.
337—Gascon vs. Brook. El. R. R. Co.

MR. GOULD'S LATEST REPLY.

Manhattan Officials Willing to Discuss Rapid Transit in a Conciliatory Spirit.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, received a reply yesterday to the letter he wrote to George J. Gould on Feb. 4. Mr. Gould's communication is dated Feb. 9, and says:

> In answer to your invitation for a conference between your board and this company, relative to the pending application of the Manhattan Railway Company, I have the honor to state that Messrs. Robert M. Gallaway, Russell Sage, Marcellus Hartley, and myself have been appointed a committee with full power to act in this matter; and that it will give us much pleasure to meet the committee of your board, Messrs. Starin, Rives, and yourself, at such time and place as will be mutually convenient and agreeable.
>
> This committee will also furnish your board such further definite and specific information as may be possible, and as speedily as it can be prepared by our engineers, on the following matters referred to in your letter: (1) A detailed description of the structures to be located on the proposed routes; (2) the time within which the connecting and extended railways, and additional tracks and facilities will be constructed; (3) the grade of the proposed crossings, and, (4,) definite information on all other points which may appear to your board and this company to be pertinent to the matters under consideration, or which can in any manner facilitate your board and expedite action on the application now pending.
>
> It is the opinion of this company and its committee, expressed with much deference, that the apparent difficulties in the present rapid transit situation can be solved more speedily by oral discussion than by correspondence. The committee of this company will approach this discussion in a spirit of fairness and concession, and with an earnest desire to co-operate with your board in furnishing the most improved rapid transit facilities to the traveling public of this city, and at the earliest possible date.

No time or place has been fixed for the meetings of the committees. Mr. Orr said yesterday that they would probably be held at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission. The conferences will be entirely private, and it is not likely that their proceedings will reach the public until one or the other of the committees makes its report.

Monetary Commission's Plan Approved.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—A public meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day to receive the reports of the delegate of the chamber to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Boston Chamber of Commerce heartily indorses the plan as proposed by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission and respectfully but earnestly urges our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give their support to this measure, or to one which embodies its general features."

Pneumatic Company Incorporated.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 10.—The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Batcheller Pneumatic Company of Washington, with a capital of $1,000,000. The company is organized to construct and operate pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail matter. The incorporators are Matthew C. Butler, James H. G. Martin, and Myer H. Parker of Washington; Eppa Hunton of Warrenton, Va.; Birney C. Batcheller of Philadelphia, and John C. Calhoun and Fred S. Pearson of New York.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Protests Against the Present Method of Assessing Duties on Watch Cases and Movements.

Protests have been filed with the Board of United States General Appraisers by Leon Hirsch of this city, Isaacs, Vought & Co., Custom House brokers, and others against the action of the local Custom House authorities in assessing duties on watches and watch movements. Questions of general importance to the trade are involved in these cases, which are to have a hearing before the Board of Classification to-day.

Mr. Hirsch's importation consisted of watch cases containing movements. A duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem was assessed on the cases and a specific duty was assessed on the movements, according to the number of jewels, as provided in Paragraph 191 of the new tariff act. This paragraph says: "Watch movements, whether imported in cases or not, if having not more than seven jewels, 35 cents each; if having more than seven jewels and not more than eleven jewels, 50 cents each; if having more than eleven jewels and not more than fifteen jewels, 75 cents each; if having more than fifteen jewels and not more than seventeen jewels, $1.25 each; if having more than seventeen jewels, $3 each; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 25 per centum ad valorem."

The importers contend that after the watch movements have been assessed for duty according to the foregoing provision, only the additional 25 per cent. ad valorem should be assessed on the cases. The point to be determined is just when watch movements and watch cases shall be assessed separately. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell issued a circular only recently calling the attention of examining officers to the necessity of a careful discrimination in their returns between such "parts of watches" as have never been prepared for use as units, and such as bear evidence of previous adjustment and preparation for use as complete watch movements. The Assistant Secretary described the term "parts of watches" as applying to watch materials which have never been assembled and adjusted so as to represent the parts of one particular watch movement.

The Treasury Department holds that the presence of jewels and the evidence of "recessing" and "broaching" afford the only satisfactory and conclusive tests of the identity of the articles as "watch movements" intended to contain seven or more jewels, and that these tests can be applied only to the plates.

Options on Cleveland Breweries.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Judge John F. Kumber of Toledo, representing an English syndicate, secured to-day an option on the Stangkuebler Brewing and Malting Company's plant here, consisting of two breweries recently consolidated. The option extends to March 15; the price is $1,000,000. The syndicate now has options on all except one of the Cleveland breweries.

Mr. Jefferson Coming to New York.

CHELSEA, Mass., Feb. 10.—The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Central Congregational Church has accepted a call to become pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York. He will enter on his new duties March 6. His salary will be $10,000 a year.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Norwegian, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake, ingot	11.10

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Flour lower; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91@92c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 86@96c; No. 2 red, 98@98½c; No. 2 corn, 28@28¼c; No. 2 yellow, 28@28¼c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, free on board, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 26¼@27c; No. 2 rye, 48¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 30½@34½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24½@$1.28¾; prime timothy seed, $1.29¾; mess pork, per bbl, $10.55@$10.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, $6.07; granulated, $5.51.

COTTON.

Great activity and excitement prevailed at the Cotton Exchange. The swing of prices was spasmodic without being exceptionally wide, as a good many of the more timid traders on either side of the market were equally disposed to "even up" their "deals" for a fresh look at the situation. As the early cables reported an advance of 5-64d at Liverpool and later cables a further advance of 1-64d, our market on the first call started at an advance of 4@7 points, but the improvement tapered off as the later months were reached, and the opening call finished with the advance reduced to 1@2 points on the more remote deliveries. This reaction was the result of numerous later cables from the English market. Before noon all the advance was lost. Still later the Liverpool market showed renewed signs of great strength and activity, with the close firm at a net gain of 5½-64d. Our market responded, but not without frequent and erratic fluctuations. Our market closed steady at a net loss of 5 to 6 points. Total sales futures, 306,900 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	6.07	6.07	6.02	5.96@5.98
March	6.08	6.09	5.99	5.99@6.00
April	6.12	6.12	6.03	6.02@6.04
May	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.06@6.07
June	6.16	6.17	6.10	6.09@6.10
July	6.19	6.21	6.13	6.13@....
August	6.22	6.24	6.15	6.16@....
September	6.22	6.22	6.18	6.15@6.16
October	6.22	6.23	6.15	6.16@6.17
November	6.24	6.24	6.18	6.16@6.17

Southern spot markets, middling: Mobile, 5½c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅛c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅞@5 15-16c; Galveston, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Memphis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Middling uplands, 3⅜d; February, 321S; February-March, 321S; March-April, 321B; April-May, 321½B; May-June, 322@323; June-July, 323B; July-August, 323½B; August-September, 324S; September-October, 324B; October-November, 324½S; November-December, 325S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Feb.	101 15-16	102½	101 15-16	102
May	97⅛	97 13-16	97 3-16	97⅝
July	89⅝	89 15-16	89⅝	89¾
Corn—				
Feb.	..	..	..	35½
May	34 5-16	34⅝	34 5-16	34½
July	..	..	..	35⅜
Oats—				
May	29¼	29⅝	29½	29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Feb.	..	..	..	98
May	96¼	97 1-16	96¼	96⅝
July	85	85½	84⅜	85½
Corn—				
Feb.	..	..	..	28
May	29⅜	29 11-16	29⅜	29½
July	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30¾
Oats—				
Feb.	..	..	..	24¼
May	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25⅛
July	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was a sharp advance in wheat under rather adverse conditions as to speculative developments, but with a favorable accumulation of news on both sides of the Atlantic, estimated by some of the more ardent bulls, to be the strongest of the year. Trade, as usual, was mostly of a scalping nature, with the local sentiment generally opposed to an advance and ready to jump on the market at every rally. Thus the session was an irregular one, although not so nervous, perhaps, as Wednesday, with a strong undercurrent despite the efforts of scalpers, which finally landed prices ¼@⅜c higher.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—Wheat firm; February, 94c; May, 94⅜c; July, 92⅝c; No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 Northern, 94¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—Wheat stronger; No. 1 Northern, 96¼@97c; May, 96⅜c.

DULUTH, Feb. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 94¼c; May, 94⅝c; July, 93⅛c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¾@37c, free on board afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c bid; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 30@31½c; track, white, 31½@35c.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A QUICK BUYER GETS A BARGAIN! Irving Place, 26x116; 4-story; $32,000. BLAKESLEE BARNES, 59 Liberty St., Owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., HOUSES
FOR RENT AND SALE.
MARSH & THURSTON,
Aston Court, 18 and 20 West 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 56@56½c; No. 1 Western, 57½c, free on board afloat. BARLEY—38@38½c, cost, freight, and insurance, New York. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; other grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Barley, No. 3, 30@40c. Rye, 48¼c.; May, 49¼@49½c.; Flax, $1.24¼; Northwest, $1.29; May, $1.26¾. Timothy, $2.80; February, $2.80; March, $2.80.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.35; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.65; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.65@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.00@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—fine white, 80c.; fine yellow, 75c.; coarse, 69c.@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 pounds, Winter in bulk, 70c.@82½c.; Spring bulk, 72½c.@77½c.; middling bulk, 75c.@80c.; rye feed, 65c.@67½c.; city feed, 75c.; hominy chop, 70c.; buckwheat grain, 37½c., cost, insurance, and freight New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—Flour, first patents, $4.65@$4.75; second patents, $4.50@$4.60; first clears, $3.75@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $9@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5⅜c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; 12 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, 16 lb, 6⅞c. TALLOW—3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.30c; city lard, 4.95@5.00c; refined South America, 5.85c; Continent, 5.50c; Brazil kegs, 7.00c; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 5⅞c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Close: Pork—February, $10.55; May, $10.62½; July, $10.67½. Lard—February, $5.02½; May, $5.07½; July, $5.17½. Ribs—February, $5.12½; May, $5.15@$5.17½; July, $5.22½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, medium Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The action of the coffee market was decidedly unusual, at least for the forenoon. All the business of the morning was done on the call, when 7,500 bags were sold. The first call indicated a barely steady market, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. In the afternoon the market was fairly active, closing quiet at a net loss of 5 to 10 points; total sales, 16,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	5.50@5.60
March	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
June	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70@5.75
July	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
August	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
September	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
October	...	...	...	5.85@5.95
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
December	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good overage, 8$000. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 22,000 bags. Havre—¼f higher; total sales, 20,000 bags. February, 36.50; March, 36.50; April, 36.75; May, 36.75; June, 37; July, 37; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38. Rio—No. 7, 7$975.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 9 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 45@46c; American, boiled, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange gives the following résumé of the market: There has been no accession to the demand for wool this week. When compared with previous weeks, business shows even smaller results. There are very few concerns that can report individual sales over a quarter of a million pounds, and most of the business of the week has been done in quantities considerably under these figures. It is quite evident that stocks in the hands of manufacturers are at present ample to meet consuming wants. The effect of this is toward a weakening market, and there are many sellers who, in their efforts to obtain business, are shading prices and making concessions in the way of terms to induce buying. The previous strong tone of the market, consequently, has not been maintained, while the sagging tendency is not sufficient to warrant changes in quotations. The market is, nevertheless, weaker than a week ago. In fleeces the week has been very quiet. Fleece quotations do not appear to have changed materially, but where holders were adhering strictly to the maximum price they are now willing to accept approximately a lower figure. Ohio XX and above is still quoted around 30c, and where more than this price is asked it results in no sales. Michigan X has been lifeless. In three-eighths and quarter blood combing wools there are no sales under 22½c, and in many instances a half cent higher has been paid. Fine delaines are held at 28c for Michigan and 29@30c for Ohio, in some instances more being asked for the latter. Texas wools continue exceedingly inactive. Scoured wools have been in relatively fair request, selling mostly at from 40c to 45c. In pulled wools, extra and fine As show the best results. Foreign wools have sold in meagre proportions, and transactions are confined entirely to small lots. Some offers for Australians of good quantities have been made. Prices are considerably under the market, and sellers are not inclined to accept. Cape wools have sold in small lots at generally unchanged prices. The demand for carpet wools has been light.

Opinions expressed by the trade regarding yesterday's wool auction indicate that buyers in attendance were well pleased with the manner in which it was conducted. The appointment of Mr. John M. Emmott to conduct this sale clearly demonstrates the importance of having an auctioneer who has a thorough knowledge of goods catalogued and an intimate acquaintance with buyers. That the Exchange has found such a man was clearly demonstrated by the manner in which yesterday's sale was managed.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured basis,) based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 52@53c; California, second, 51c; Western, extra, 47@49c; Western, super, 41@44c; Western, low, 32@35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3.20; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars, 34¼c; machines, 34½@34¾c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10.—Turpentine, 32@32½c; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Turpentine, 32c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—Turpentine, 32¾c; resin unchanged.

METALS.

IRON — 6.45@6.65c. TIN — 13.95@14.05c. SPELTER—4.05@4.15c. LEAD—3.70@3.75c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7.25; city-dressed veals, 10@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.70; lambs, $5.50@$6.15. dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9c.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.20.

WINTER RESORTS.

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SAVE FATIGUE.

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A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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J. D. PEASE.

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The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING. 1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

371 LEXINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with board, for gentlemen in finely appointed house; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATTEND MISS JESSIE FOWLER'S TALK TO-night, "The Practical Use of Phrenology," 27 East 21st St., 8:15 sharp. Regular meeting of the New York Branch of Theosophical Society. Free.

DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY, MEDICINE DAY!
Listerine, 49c.; Libert's Violets, 29c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Libert's incomparable cologne, 19c.; annual sale of underwear marked down below cost. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, intelligent young girl as chambermaid; understands plain sewing; willing to assist with children or waiting; best personal references. 164 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; no washing; city reference. 138 West 33d St., parlor floor.

Cooks.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters together; one as good cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understand their duties; excellent reference. 460 West 52d St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a Frenchman in private family; city or country; best reference; moderate wages. Thourot, 312 West 27th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; no objection to the country; city references. 1,690 4th Av., fancy store.

COOK.—By competent and reliable cook who can take charge of kitchen. Can be seen at 240 East 87th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; best reference. 341 East 22d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; willing to do alterations, plain sewing, mending; go out by the day. Stammer, 209 West 13th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German as nursery governess to children. M. M., 132 East 15th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As a managing housekeeper in a widower's family only; best reference. Refinement, Box 234, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; personal city references. M. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress; private family; best city and country reference. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By day or week; first-class shirt, cuff, collar ironer. Mrs. Nelson, 820 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or young children; five years' city references; city preferred. R., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse to invalid; certificate; excellent references. 360 West 19th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who perfectly understands her work; excellent reference; small family. 147 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or otherwise; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references. J. P., Box 29, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede in private family; good references. C. H., 152 East 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' references from three last places. R., Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young Englishman, 19, as groom or helper in gentleman's stable; good driver; reference. J. C., 628 East 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—By draughtsman; eight years' experience in bridge and structural iron work; open for engagement. C. W., Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—MICHAEL DOYLE, plaintiff, vs. E. C. PRITCHARD and JOHN DOE, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of Monroe.
Dated the 13th day of January, 1898.
ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Att'ys.
Office and Post Office address, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

To E. C. Pritchard and John Doe, whose real names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of E. C. Pritchard and Company. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William E. Werner, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the fifth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County at Rochester, New York.
ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
1,006-1,010 Granite Building,
f11-1aw6wF Rochester, New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—MICHAEL DOYLE, plaintiff, vs. BROGDON and BRYAN, whose full names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of Brogdon and Bryan, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of Monroe.
Dated January 18th, 1898.
ADLER & ADLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address, 1,006-1,010 Granite Building, Rochester, New York.

To Brogdon and Bryan, whose full names are to plaintiff unknown, it being intended to describe thereby the persons doing business at Springdale, Arkansas, under the firm name of Brogdon and Bryan.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable William E. Werner, Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of New York, dated the twenty-fifth day of January, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Monroe County, at Rochester, New York.
ADLER & ADLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
1,006-1,010 Granite Building,
f11-1aw6wF Rochester, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the NEW YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Willard P. Shaw, having, by an order made in the above-entitled proceeding, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1897, been appointed receiver of the said New York Balance Dock Company.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, hereby requires all persons indebted to the New York Balance Dock Company to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said receiver at his office, Number 41 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, and to pay the same.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver the same to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all the creditors of the said New York Balance Dock Company to deliver their respective accounts and demands to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.

The said Willard P. Shaw, as such receiver, also requires all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said New York Balance Dock Company to present the same in writing and in detail to him, at his said office on or before the said 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated February 3d, 1898.
WILLARD P. SHAW,
Receiver of the New York Balance Dock Company.
BERGEN & DYKMAN, Attorneys for Receiver,
189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
f4-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
[L. S.]
W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw6wF&mar25

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

CAMERON, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMERON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1897. ALEXANDER CAMERON, JR., Executor. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. sept10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

EVANS, MARGARET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to May Jones Mainwaring, Hattie McLaughlin, Hannah Mainwaring, Emma Walford, Benjamin Bailey, Sarah Ann Woodvine, Eliza Garbett, Thomas Price, Maggie Montrior, William Price, Richard Felton, John Felton, Ellen Payne, Mrs. "Mary" Butler, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, her Christian name being unknown,) the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET E. EVANS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry W. Poor of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 15th day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Margaret E. Evans, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
PURRINGTON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
ja1-1aw6wF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAGEL, MINNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City. au6-1aw6mF

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s3-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

ROBERT, CHRISTOPHER R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JULIA ROBERT, Frederick Robert, Howell W. Robert, Christopher R. Corning, Hanson K. Corning, Sarah C. Galopin, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, JULIA ROBERT of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christopher R. Robert, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Proponent.
ja21-1aw6wF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mF

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale, made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, Western Division, on the 2d day of March, 1897, in a certain cause in equity, pending in said Circuit Court, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and others are defendants, and pursuant to the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit filed in said cause in said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, and the order or decree of said last-named Court made and entered in said cause in accordance with such mandate on the 24th day of November, 1897, and pursuant, also, to certain decrees ancillary to said decree of said Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, entered on the 2d day of March, 1897—such ancillary decrees having been respectively made and entered on or about the 5th day of April, 1897, in causes pending between said parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, respectively, viz.: the Eastern District of Tennessee, Southern Division; the Northern District of Alabama, Northern Division; and the Northern District of Mississippi, Eastern Division:

I, L. B. McFARLAND, as Special Master in and by said decrees appointed for that purpose, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the railroad station upon the railroad of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 26th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises and property, rights, privileges and franchises described in the said decrees as follows:

All and singular the main line of railroad of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, extending from the point of commencement thereof, in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, via Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, and Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, to the terminus thereof in Stevenson in the said State of Alabama, connecting there with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, being a distance of two hundred and seventy-two miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Tennessee, known as the Somerville and Moscow branch, extending from Moscow, on the main line, to Somerville, a distance of about fourteen miles, be the same more or less; and also the branch of said railroad, situate in the State of Alabama, extending from Tuscumbia, on the main line, to Florence, a distance of about five miles, be the same more or less, and including the bridge across the Tennessee River, near Florence; and also the Washington Street Branch, so called, of said railroad, extending from the depot of said main line in the City of Memphis, through Washington Street and Centre Landing to the Mississippi River, and the depot grounds and wharves on said river, and all the rights and privileges of said railroad company in respect of the use of the streets and wharves and levee on the Mississippi River; and, also, all and singular the right of transportation of the passenger cars and freight cars of the said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company on and over the railroad between Stevenson, in Alabama, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee, which said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877, had or was entitled to, or could then, or since then, claim under or in virtue of the contract of the date of June twenty-third and July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, made between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and all the rights and privileges whatsoever for or in respect to the use of, or transportation over, the line of railroad between Stevenson and Chattanooga, now belonging to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company holds or is in anywise entitled unto, or could, at the date of execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—or at any time since then, claim either under or in virtue of the before-mentioned contract of June and July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or otherwise howsoever, together with all and singular the roadway or track of the aforesaid main line of railroad extending from Memphis to Stevenson, as aforesaid, and of the said several branches respectively, and the superstructure and rails laid or to be laid thereon respectively, and all the appurtenances thereof, and all the sidings, turnouts, bridges, wharves, viaducts, culverts, walls, fences, ways and rights of way, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, depot grounds and lands procured, provided, or intended for use for that purpose; building and repair shops, machine shops and lands used or procured, or intended for sites thereof, and other buildings, structures, lands, and improvements whatsoever, leases and leasehold interests, contracts, easements and privileges belonging or appertaining to, or used or procured, or designed to be used for the purposes of or in connection with the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the maintenance or operation thereof, or of any part thereof, at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877, or at any time thereafter; and also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars and other cars, and all other rolling stock or equipment, and all machinery, tools and implements; rails chairs, and spikes and other materials whatsoever, owned or possessed by the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, on the 20th day of August, 1877—or at any time thereafter for the uses or purposes of, or designed for use in connection with, or for the operation, maintenance or reparation of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the equipment or appurtenances thereof, and all the engines, cars and rolling stock or equipment of any kind, machinery, tools, implements, rails and other materials which now belong or appertain to, or are in use or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, or have belonged or appertained to, or been in use, or on hand, designed for use for the purposes of said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or any part thereof, at any time or times after the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and all the lands and real estate whatsoever and all of any and every kind whatsoever, and all improvements thereon situate in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi respectively, which were owned or possessed by, or which belonged to, the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said mortgage—namely, August 20th, 1877—and also all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises whatsoever, which the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has acquired or become possessed of or entitled unto, since the said date of the execution of said mortgage, for or in respect of or for the uses or purposes of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, or the operation or maintenance thereof, and also all the tolls and income of the said main line of railroad and branches respectively, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the premises aforesaid, or any of them, or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining; and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of, in and to, the same, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Subject, however, to a certain statutory lien in the nature of a mortgage, originally created and existing in favor of the State of Tennessee, and mentioned and described in the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877; and also subject to the lien of a certain first mortgage or deed of trust dated May 1st, 1854, executed by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to James Punnett, G. B. Lamar, and Thomas Fearn, as trustees; and also subject to the lien of a certain second mortgage or deed of trust dated January 1st, 1867, made by said The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company to Gustavus L. Masten, George W. Neal, and William C. Rehren, as trustees, said first mortgage and said second mortgage having been extended by certain indentures, both dated September 7th, 1880, and being more particularly described in said decrees.

The said property, premises, rights, privileges and franchises will be sold as an entirety, and without an appraisement or right of redemption. Such sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, reservations and obligations contained in said several decrees, to which reference is hereby made, including the provision that the purchaser shall, as part consideration, and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the Receivers' hands shall be insufficient, such purchaser, his successors, or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge (a) any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers; (b) any unpaid indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been duly contracted or incurred by the Receivers before delivery or possession of the property sold; and (c) also any unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad, payment whereof was provided for in the order appointing Receivers herein, and which is prior in lien or superior in lien to said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877, except such as shall be paid and satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receivers, or out of such other assets upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof; but no obligation is imposed upon or is required to be assumed by the purchaser to pay or discharge either the statutory lien or the first mortgage bonds or the second mortgage bonds of the defendant hereinbefore described, and of the defendant subject to which such property is to be sold.

Said decrees provide that within thirty days from the confirmation of said sale or sales, or such further time as the Court may allow on application of the purchaser for good cause shown, the purchaser or purchasers of said property shall complete payment of the entire amount bid to the said Special Master; and that on such payment the said purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to receive a deed of conveyance thereof from the Special Master, and as in said decrees provided, from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the said mortgage of August 20th, 1877, and to receive possession of the property so purchased from the parties holding possession of the same, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the Receivers shall deliver all the premises sold which may be in their possession over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises embraced in such conveyance, or pertaining thereto; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions in said decree mentioned.

Said decrees further provide that the purchaser shall take the property subject to the performance by him or his successors or assigns of all pending contracts in respect thereof theretofore lawfully made by the Receivers, and that the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any lease or contract sold with the railroad and other property and franchises, and the purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they shall so elect not to assume.

As directed by the said decrees the Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the premises above described who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000 in money, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, or $100,000 par value of bonds secured by the said consolidated mortgage of August 20th, 1877. Upon the acceptance of any bid for such property the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the said Special Master the sum of $50,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any National bank or trust company in the City of New York, but any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make the deposit in said decrees required upon the acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will then and there again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement.

The Special Master will accept no bid for the mortgaged property unless the same shall be at least equal to the sum of $2,500,000. In case such amount above required shall not be bid therefor, the Special Master will adjourn the sale, and will apply to the Court for further instructions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be held and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or, after such acceptance, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the expenses of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which the deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court from time to time may direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited, as provided in said decrees, any bonds or coupons payable out of the proceeds upon distribution thereof; and such purchaser will be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the purchase price if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the Court, and the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the property in case the purchaser or his successors or assigns shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of any such prior indebtedness or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

All sums of money received by the Special Master will forthwith be deposited with the designated depository of the Court at Memphis, Tennessee, and all the bonds received by the Special Master with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; in each case subject to the order of the Court; and the certificate of said trust company or of the Guaranty Trust Company, of the City of New York, that it holds bonds as therein described subject to the order of the party named, and transferred to the order of said Special Master, will by him be received and accepted in lieu of such bonds as a deposit at the time of sale and on account of the payment of the purchase price bid, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to such Special Master.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated January 20th, 1898.
L. B. McFARLAND,
Special Master.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ESTES & FENTRESS,
Memphis, Tennessee,
Solicitors for complainant.
ja28-1aw5wF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*Normannia, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Saale, Mch 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 AM
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL......March 9
NEW YORK......Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS......March 16
PARIS......March 2 | NEW YORK......March 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNL'ND. Feb 16 | NOORDLAND, March 2
BERLIN......Feb. 23 | FRIESLAND......March 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria, March 5, Noon
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line,
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK......February 12
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu......Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING......March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu......March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu......March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC......April 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Feb. 28, May 9, July 11
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 28, May 30, Aug. 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 18, June 20, Aug. 22
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, March 10. MIOWERA, April 7.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Algonquin, Fri., Feb. 11 | Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15
Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12 | Comanche, Fri., Feb. 18
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †2:00, (Diner,) §3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:30, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Jan. 31, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., *1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 8:00, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:20 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE MAYOR AND THE BUDGET

He Discusses Finances with a Delegation from Brooklyn and Queens.

THEY WANT A BRIDGE BUILT

He Tells Them the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Did Its Best, and Makes a Surprising Statement About the Total Appropriations.

George W. Palmer, Dr. G. P. Griffin, Thomas W. Marlow, W. P. Jones, and F. W. Kingsland, representing the Seventeenth Ward Board of Trade of Brooklyn and a citizens' association of Long Island City, called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask his countenance for the construction of a new bridge over Newtown Creek at Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. An item of $800,000 for the bridge was included in Commissioner Shea's budget, but was cut out by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Palmer, who acted as spokesman, explained the need of the bridge and said Brooklyn and Long Island City a year ago agreed to spend $290,000 on the work. Brooklyn had appropriated $112,000, and has sold bonds for that amount, and the cash is now held in trust. Long Island City had done nothing and the people of Brooklyn felt that they should not be discriminated against. They asked the Mayor to recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a reconsideration of the item asked for by Commissioner Shea.

No Discrimination Intended.

The Mayor told the delegation that there was no intention to discriminate against Brooklyn or any other part of the city.

"We have done the best we could," he said, "to fulfill our obligations under the charter, and we propose to stand right up and accept the responsibility for what we have done. We wish to make of the city one harmonious whole. Undoubtedly Brooklyn and Long Island City want bridges. So does New York. New York needs bridges and a concourse and a number of other things that cannot be had. The city cannot undertake to spend more money than it possesses. We have made a budget that may reach $73,000,000, and Brooklyn is allowed $17,000,000, while Richmond and Queens get nearly $5,000,000. We do not intend changing that budget."

Mr. Palmer interjected that the bridge was sadly needed, and that the cost would not exceed $294,000. He said he believed that contracts were signed last December for some of the work and supplies.

"You were Controller of Brooklyn, were you not?" asked the Mayor.

"I was," replied Mr. Palmer.

"Humph!" said the Mayor. There was a few moments' silence and the Mayor continued: "There's where the trouble comes in. We cannot find out anything about the affairs in Brooklyn; what was done, what was doing, or what are the obligations there. We will look into this matter and do the best we can. So far we have found it a difficult task to get any facts about the financial affairs of Brooklyn. There was an appropriation of $800,000 for the indexing of some old books and papers, and the money seems to be all gone, but we can't find out how it was spent."

Mr. Palmer did not defend the finance department, of which he was the head, but reiterated his statement that there were funds in trust for the construction of the bridge, and the people of Brooklyn felt that the money should be expended for the purpose for which it was raised.

The Controller Visited.

The Mayor repeated his promise to examine into the matter, and the delegation left the City Hall and waited upon Controller Coler. They told him the purpose of their visit to the Mayor and the result of their interview. Mr. Coler comforted them with the assurance that there was a trust fund of $180,000 set aside for the construction of the Newtown Creek bridge and that it was more than probable that the bridge would be built.

The estimate of $73,000,000 as the amount of the budget is a little surprising, in the light of the totals appropriated by the various Boards of Estimate in December last. The total then was $68,710,003.71. Of that sum the New York Board appropriated $51,443,648.64, the Brooklyn Board $15,172,116.84, the Borough of Queens $1,646,725.56, and the Borough of Richmond $447,517.67. From the amounts so appropriated there is to be deducted $5,040,900.48, the total of the General Fund, or unexpended balances, and liquor tax license money, turned in by the old City of New York for the reduction of the tax levy.

No matter what may be the budget fixed by the present Board of Estimate, the amount to be raised by taxes this year in the present city cannot be changed. The levy to be made was fixed by the old Board of Estimate. If the new budget exceeds that sum, the excess will be provided for by an issue of revenue bonds, which, under the charter, must be included in next year's tax levy.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL CENSUS.

Total Number of Children Made Public Yesterday.

The police census of the children and schools of Brooklyn was made public yesterday. The principal figures brought out are as follows:

White males between ages of 4 and 8, 123,694; females, 124,259. Ethiopians, 1,224 males, 1,375 females. Mongolians, 6 males, 4 females. Indians, 1 male, 2 females. Total, 250,565 children.

Deaf and dumb between 4 and 18 years of age, 48 males, 95 females; blind, 23 males, 29 females.

The number of persons between 12 and 18 years of age who cannot read or write English, 194 males, 202 females.

The number of pupils in the public schools between the ages of 14 and 16 years are: Males, 67,308; females, 66,291. In other schools, parochial and private, 18,727 males, 18,972 females. The number between 14 and 16 years of age not attending school is placed at 10,234 males and 10,605 females. Children between 4 and 8 years not attending school are 20,637 males, 21,584 females.

A FORTUNATE PLATT MAN.

He Gets the Place of One of Worth's Followers in Brooklyn.

Samuel H. Andrews, chief clerk of the Brooklyn Board of Elections, was notified yesterday by the Police Board of his dismissal, to date from Feb. 1, 1898. Mr. Andrews is a Republican and one of the oldest clerks in the city's employ. He was appointed to the Board of Elections in 1873, and was widely known throughout the State as an authority on election laws.

Mr. Andrews will be succeeded by John K. Neal, who is also a Republican. He is a Platt man and is Secretary of the Kings County Committee. Mr. Andrews is a follower of Mr. Worth.

A Tall Police Squad in Brooklyn.

Chief McCullagh within a week will establish in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a squad of big policemen for the dangerous crossings. The force will be similar to that in New York, known as the Broadway Squad. Deputy Chief Mackellar has been asked to report to the Chief all the dangerous crossings on Fulton Street requiring policemen all day. All the six-footers of Brooklyn will meet in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory to-day, and the new squad will be selected from them. Big policemen are to be placed as well at the bridge entrances.

No Provision for Armories.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies informed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday that no provision had been made in the budget for the armories of the city. A meeting of the Armory Board has been called for this afternoon, in the Mayor's office, to consider the matter. The trouble arose over the uncertainty as to the standing of the Commissioner on the Armory Board. The Armory Board will make up an estimate and present it to the board, so that it may be added to the budget.

DR. KELSEY'S REMOVAL.

He Asks the Courts to Put Him Back in the Post-Graduate Medical School.

Argument was heard before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion for a writ of mandamus requiring the reinstatement of Dr. Charles B. Kelsey as Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, whence he was removed by the Board of Directors Jan. 27 last. Dr. Kelsey called on the Corporation Counsel last year and told him that the annual report of the institution for 1896 was misleading, because, in stating that free day care had been given to about 40,252 infants in the hospital, for which the city pays 38 cents each, the actual number treated had been exceeded by 10,000. Certain endowment funds, which should have been invested in perpetuity, Dr. Kelsey said, had not been invested, but had been devoted to defraying the expenses of the hospital. On Dec. 27, 1897, Dr. Kelsey was charged with disloyal conduct toward the hospital, and a month later he was discharged.

Counsel for Dr. Kelsey, in his argument yesterday, said that these charges were never heard, but when brought before the Board of Directors were sent back to the Faculty, from which they originated. John E. Parsons, counsel for the hospital authorities, contended that the only question for the court to decide was whether the removal of the complainant was in accordance with the by-laws of the institution. Dr. Kelsey, he said, was removed by a vote of 6 to 1. Justice Pryor said that, if he expressed an opinion at all upon Dr. Kelsey's conduct, he should say that it was commendable, so far as he could judge from the statements made in court. Decision was reserved.

LEGAL NOTES.

Testamentary Power of Sale.—Elias C. Benedict and others, executors of the late Edwin Booth, brought an action to foreclose a mortgage for $16,500 on the premises 64 South Fifth Avenue, made to Mr. Booth by George T. Arnoux. The property had been deeded to Arnoux by the executors of William Campbell, under a power of sale given by the testator's will, but the power given did not include a power to mortgage. An agent of Mr. Booth, holding in his own right, a judgment against the Campbell estate which he was interested in having paid, and having in his hands moneys of Mr. Booth for investment, arranged with Campbell's executors that they should deed land of the estate to Arnoux, a third party, for the purpose of having it mortgaged by him to Mr. Booth, and thus obtain money and turn it over to the executors for the benefit of the estate and of the agent. The arrangement was carried out, Mr. Booth having no actual knowledge of such arrangement. The trial court directed the usual judgment of foreclosure and sale, but this decision was reversed by the First Appellate Division both upon law and facts, and final judgment was directed for the defendants. The latter tribunal has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that the principal, Mr. Booth, was not constructively chargeable with the agent's knowledge, even if the arrangement constituted a scheme to evade the will and render the deed a mortgage; and the principal was not precluded thereby from enforcing the mortgage executed to him by the grantee of the executors' deed, where the latter instrument, as recorded, was upon its face an absolute deed, for a full consideration, and apparently within the power conferred by the will. The Court holds that the power of the Appellate Division to reverse upon the facts, after a trial by the court or a referee, is limited to cases in which the findings are unsupported by testimony or are against the weight of evidence.

⁂

Taxation of Savings Banks.—The Newburg Savings Bank instituted proceedings in the Orange County Supreme Court, by writ of certiorari, to review an assessment of its personal property at $414,849, and Justice Hirshberg has set the assessment aside as being illegal and unauthorized. The Court sustained the contention of the relator, that its surplus fund of $1,176,849 was exempted from taxation by law, holding that the surplus funds of a savings bank belonged in equity to the depositors and, taken together, constitute a debt or obligation due them, just as much as the accumulated interest stipulated to be paid on the deposits. The provisions of Section 3, Subdivision 14, of the tax law of 1896, exempting "the deposits in any bank for savings which are due depositors," were held to operate to exempt from taxation the amount of such surplus funds, as well as the amount credited to depositors in their passbooks.

⁂

Accident from Furious Speed of a Car.—William Walsh, in his suit again the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, stated in his complaint that while he was driving a dirt cart out of a cellar upon a street, he looked to see if any car was coming, and saw none; but that when he was about on the track, a car approached at a furious rate of speed, to avoid which he immediately turned his horses round, and by reason of their perilous position the horses shied, throwing the wagon against the curb and precipitating him from his seat to the ground. Judgment secured by the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that plaintiff's evidence that the car struck the hind wheel of his wagon, that his horses went off of their feet, and hit the forward part of the wheel of the wagon against the curb and threw him off, was competent, within the pleadings, upon the question whether the furious rate of speed of the car, coupled with the attempt of the plaintiff to get out of the way, caused the accident. The Court's charge that if the plaintiff looked, and there was no car in sight when he drove into the street, he could not be charged with negligence, was proper, there being a distance of sixty-five feet from the place at which he came upon the street to the corner around which the car came.

⁂

Assignment by Partners.—Two partners, Alanson Matteson and Solomon J. Childs, executed a general assignment of all their "copartnership and individual estate, real and personal," in trust, to pay the debts of the firm and to return any surplus to the assignors. The instrument contained no provision for the payment of the individual debts of the partners. In an action against them by Henry L. Wheeler, as surviving administrator of Gilderoy Lord, a judgment creditor, to set aside the assignment as fraudulent, the Third Appellate Division, reversing the judgment below in favor of defendants, held, by Justice Landon, that the assignment was void as to the individual creditors of the partners, not only as to the partners' individual property, but as to the firm property also. The court held that, while a partner may apply his individual property to the payment of the firm debts, he must, if he undertakes to do so by a general assignment, respect the statute limiting preferences, and must especially avoid giving himself or his firm a preference over either class of creditors.

A BURGLAR SHOT IN THE HAND.

Lively Chase Through East Side Streets in the Early Morning.

During a fusillade of bullets sent after a gang of fleeing burglars by a force of detectives from the Eldridge Street Police Station at Lewis and Broome Streets early yesterday morning Jacob Levy, twenty-seven years old, of 87 Allen Street, one of the burglars, was shot in the hand. He was captured, as were also two other members of the gang. One of the men escaped. The other two burglars captured are Morris Levy, thirty-two years old, of 233 Broome Street, and Jacob Schwartz, twenty-seven years old, of 121 Orchard Street.

Detectives Carroll, Gallagher, and Lalligan saw an express wagon at Broome and Lewis Streets at 6 o'clock. The Levys were in it and two men were walking near it. In the wagon were two large cases. The detectives called to the men to stop, and all began to run. Morris Levy was caught within a few yards of the wagon. The other three refused to stop, and the detectives opened fire on them. After a hot chase and much shooting Galligan caught Schwartz. Levy darted into a hallway, and just as he was clambering over a back-yard fence a revolver shot fractured a finger and he tumbled to the ground and was caught. The wagon was found to contain 200 suits of cheap clothing and fifteen rolls of woolen cloth. Most of the goods had been taken from a store at Division and Forsyth Streets, and from Ruben & Finkelstein, a Canal Street house. The police believe that the wagon and horse were also stolen. The men were taken to court and were remanded.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITIES

The Local Committee of One Hundred Getting Ready to Receive the Delegates.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE CHAIRMAN

A Meeting Held at the Chamber of Commerce—Distinguished Guests to be Invited—Objects and Scope of the Conference.

There was a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, in Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, of the local committee of 100 which has been appointed for the purpose of arranging for the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which is to be held in this city from May 18 to 24. The committee was appointed by William R. Stewart, President of the conference. About one-half of the committee was present.

Those at the meeting were Joseph H. Choate, W. R. Stewart, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, George L. Rives, Alexander E. Orr, George Foster Peabody, B. Aymar Sands, William C. Schermerhorn, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, W. Watts Sherman, Dr. Stephen Smith, Lispenard Stewart, George G. Wheelock, Robert W. De Forest, Carl H. De Silver, William E. Dodge, James E. Dougherty, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, James R. Floyd, Theodore Kane Gibbs, John Greenough, Abram S. Hewitt, Robert J. Hoguet, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Augustus D. Juilliard, John W. Keller, John S. Kennedy, Edward H. Kidder, Loomis L. Langdon, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward H. Litchfield, George Macculloch Miller, Mornay Williams, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Stephen Baker, and Frederick Bronson.

Opening the Meeting.

W. R. Stewart nominated Alexander E. Orr for temporary Chairman. He was elected, and then Mr. Stewart explained the object of the gathering, saying, besides other things:

The National Conference of Charities and Correction had its origin in this city twenty-five years ago. Twenty persons, mainly members of State Boards of Charities, representing four States, were the nucleus of an organization, which has steadily grown in membership and influence until it now takes rank as one of the leading National agencies for the consideration of sociological problems. As the conference was organized here, it seemed appropriate that the twenty-fifth anniversary should be held here. Much of the preliminary work of preparing for the conference has already been done. Carnegie Hall has been secured for the opening session of the conference on the evening of May 18. The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association has been engaged for the scientific or business sessions of the conference. The services of Walter S. Ufford have been secured as local Secretary, and quarters established in the United Charities Building, where Room 215 has been courteously placed at the disposition of the committee by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Officers Chosen.

William E. Dodge nominated Joseph H. Choate for Chairman in a short complimentary speech. Mr. Choate was elected. Justice Joseph F. Daly was chosen Vice Chairman, and Jacob H. Schiff Treasurer. It was voted to invite President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishop Potter to be present at and address the opening session of the conference, and Mr. Isaacs and ex-Mayors Hewitt and Strong were appointed as a committee to give them their invitations. Chairman Choate will appoint an Executive Committee, which will have charge of the conference and the entertainment of delegates, who will come from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The first conference was a meeting simply of members and officers of State Boards of Charities. The conference has now become an important and influential gathering of people interested in the various subjects that may be grouped under the comprehensive title of charity. The present constituency of the conference includes many diverse elements, who find interest and profit in exchange of opinions and experiences because of their common interest in relieving distress and improving the condition of the poor.

Many Superintendents of institutions and executive officers of charitable societies are among the active members of the conference and participate in its discussions. The conference has indirectly contributed to raising the standard of paid service in charitable enterprises, and has had much to do with rendering such work attractive to young men and women who have been trained in colleges and universities. For practical work the conference is to be divided into some ten different sections, which hold separate meetings for the discussion of topics in which they are particularly interested. For each section there is a standing committee, the Chairman of which is charged with the preparation of its programme. The standing committees of the conference of 1898 are designated as follows: On Abuse of Medical Charities, Immigration and Inter-State Migration, Insanity, Laws of Settlement and the Right to Public Relief, Municipal and County Charities, (including public outdoor relief,) Organization of Charity, Politics in Charitable and Penal Institutions, The Duty of the State to Delinquent Children, The Duty of the State to Dependent Children, and The Prevention of Feeblemindedness, from a Legal and Moral Standpoint.

Recent sessions of the conference have been held as follows: Toronto, 1897; Grand Rapids, 1896; New Haven, 1895; Nashville, 1894; Chicago, 1893, and Denver, 1892.

MISS IDA M. PLACE BURIED.

The Father Unable to Attend His Murdered Daughter's Funeral.

The funeral of Ida Mildred Place, the young woman who, it is alleged, was murdered by her step-mother, Mrs. Martha Place, was held yesterday at her home, 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Only the immediate relatives of the young woman were permitted to attend. The services were those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. J. E. Adams officiated. The burial was at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

William W. Place, father of the dead girl, is still confined to St. Mary's Hospital. The doctors did not think it advisable for him to attend the funeral.

Some excitement was caused among the crowd that gathered about the house when Edward Scheidecker of 514 Livingston Avenue was refused admittance to the house. He said that he had been engaged to Miss Place. One of Mr. Place's brothers told him he could not attend the funeral, and he went home.

Mrs. Place's trunk was taken to Brooklyn Wednesday night, and is now at the Ralph Avenue police station.

THE WRONG RED-HAIRED MAN.

John Martin Not Convicted of Stealing a Skirt.

The fact came to light yesterday at the trial of John Martin of 407 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with grand larceny, before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, that the story a clairvoyant had told to the complainant had been the chief cause of the defendant's arrest.

Martin, who is a painter, was doing some work at the home of Mrs. Mary Vincent, at 288 Spring Street, on Dec. 16 last. She discovered that on that day some one had stolen her forty-dollar satin skirt and a bed sheet. She visited a clairvoyant, whom she asked who had committed the theft.

The clairvoyant, after long and profound meditation, and after securing a fee of $1, announced that the thief was a red-haired man.

With this valuable information Mrs. Vincent returned to her home, where, on considering the matter, she remembered that the painter who had been working at her house had red hair. Not only did the color of his hair agree with the clairvoyant's statement, but a man named Colin James said he had seen Mrs. Vincent's skirt hanging on a line in the rear of Martin's home.

Martin's wife, who was called as a witness in her husband's behalf yesterday, showed to the satisfaction of the jury that the skirt James said he had seen on the line was her own. It took the jury about ten minutes to decide that, although the clairvoyant might have been correct in the assumption that the thief was a red-haired man, his name was not John Martin, although there was no question raised about the color of Martin's hair.

"It is a very just verdict," said the Judge, "and the defendant should never have been arrested."

THE FOURTH AVENUE LINE.

Electric Cars Will Run to the Bridge by March 1—Big Contracts Let.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway expects to have the electric cars of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line running down to the intersection of Centre Street and Park Row by the first of next month. The tracks equipped with the underground trolley system have practically been completed between Astor Place and Brooklyn Bridge. Two or three complicated connections are now under way—one at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and the Bowery and another at the Grand Street turn. The completion of these connections will enable the running of the electric cars over the entire line as far south as the bridge. Chief Engineer Pierson has devised a single cross-over switch for the Centre Street terminal, which will permit of a very rapid handling of the cars at that point.

The work of extending this line down to the Post Office will probably not be completed before next Fall. It will involve a complete re-formation of the Third Avenue, Dry Dock, and Fourth Avenue Railroad lines below the Centre Street terminal. The management of the Third Avenue line has consented to co-operate with the Metropolitan people in making these changes, and it is expected that the work will be accomplished through the Summer.

The conversion of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue street railroad lines from horse power to electric power still awaits the settlement of the litigation over the franchise rights of the leased lines.

In describing the Metropolitan Company's new power house at Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue some time ago the statement was made by this newspaper that the electrical equipment of that great building would involve an expenditure of nearly a million dollars. Contracts have already been let for about $800,000 worth of this equipment and other contracts are to follow. The completion of this power house and its full equipment will require, it is believed, about a year's time. President Vreeland says that the plant will be installed gradually as the needs of the Metropolitan lines demand. There will ultimately be in the new power house eleven engines of 4,000 nominal horse power each, but with a maximum capacity of 6,000 horse power each. One generator will be connected with each engine, and these generators will be of the three-phase alternating current type and will supply the current at 6,000 volts.

"We have received bids at a certain rate for generators," said Mr. Vreeland, "and, although we have accepted the bids, the number of generators to be ordered is optional with the company."

POLICE STOP TUBE LAYING.

The Tubular Dispatch Company Is Halted on the Bridge and Threatens Arrests for Contempt.

The Tubular Dispatch Company attempted yesterday to begin the laying of its pneumatic pipes over the Brooklyn Bridge, and was stopped by a force of police who acted under the orders of the Counsel to the Corporation.

The company sent a force of twenty-five men, headed by a lawyer from Brooklyn, to this city early in the forenoon. The gang gathered at one of the ticket offices, and one of the men, under orders from the foreman, began to make feeble little pecks on the asphalt pavement with a pickaxe. A bridge policeman ordered him to stop. The company's lawyer protested with some vehemence. The police stolidly awaited the instructions of the representative of the Corporation Counsel, and gave no attention to the lawyer, who finally led his men away, threatening to have all who opposed him arrested for contempt of court.

The company is trying to work under a five-year franchise given it conditionally by the old Bridge Commission, and alleged to have been forfeited, and a twenty years' franchise given by the Commissioners on the last day of Mayor Strong's administration. The present city administration contends that the franchises were illegally granted, and are forbidden by the charter. Justice Maddox decided in favor of the company and the city has appealed. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts said yesterday afternoon that the appeal acts as a stay on the permission of Justice Maddox to the company to proceed with its work. The company contends that Justice Maddox's decision enjoins the city from interference with it.

W. F. CLARK GOES FREE.

The Alleged Forger Got Information Against Martin Thorn.

William F. Clark, who was arrested on Aug. 25 last on a charge of having obtained money on a forged check, was discharged on his own recognizance by Justice Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, at the recommendation of District Attorney Unger.

Clark won notoriety by his connection with the Thorn-Nack murder case. He occupied the cell next to Thorn in the Tombs and secured information for the prosecution. Mr. Olcott, then District Attorney, availed himself of Clark's aid, which was substantial. Clark recently became seriously ill and is now in Bellevue Hospital.

TO IMPEACH MAGISTRATE POOL.

City Marshal Gross Says that He Has Papers Already Drawn Up.

City Marshal Max Gross of 153 Clinton Street was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with extortion, by Mrs. Annie Henderson, who keeps a store at 446 West Forty-second Street. Last Saturday Gross appeared at Mrs. Henderson's store with an execution for $53, against James Henderson, her husband, and prepared to make a levy. He was confronted by a bill of sale of the store, issued by James Henderson to his wife, dated Jan. 22, while the execution was dated Feb. 5.

A general fight followed, and young Henderson and Gross were arrested, but Gross was discharged by the Sergeant. The execution was settled by payment of the money by Mrs. Henderson, under protest. When young Henderson was examined by Magistrate Pool last Sunday, he was discharged, and a charge of larceny was entered against Gross, who was released on parole, and as he failed to appear Monday, a warrant was issued for his arrest. Magistrate Pool discharged Gross yesterday, and told Mrs. Henderson that her remedy lay in a civil action. Gross made threats to have Magistrate Pool impeached, and said papers had already been drawn up by his lawyer, Louis Levy of 257 Broadway.

BRIDGE CAISSON DAMAGED.

Fire Delays Work on East River Bridge and Causes $3,000 Damage.

A fire yesterday morning in a frame shed at the foot of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, in which the boilers and engines which operate the work in the air chamber of the south caisson of the new East River Bridge are located has temporarily delayed the work.

Shortly after 2 A. M. Engineer Leonard discovered that the smokestack, which had become overheated, had set fire to the woodwork. He called to the firemen to hurry to the roof with a bucket of water, but the firemen became excited and disappeared. In the meantime Engineer Leonard noticing that the shed was in danger climbed to the roof of the south caisson and by rapping with a hammer on the iron cover of the shaft signalled to the men working in the air chamber of the caisson to come to the surface. All the men reached the roof of the caisson in safety.

Only the roof of the northerly caisson was slightly scorched and blackened. The machinery was not stopped until some lubricators, gauges, and other attachments were burned. The damage by fire amounted to $3,000.

When the fire was over Chief Engineer Stewart stated that the men in the caisson could have worked there for forty-eight hours without danger. The fire will necessitate but a short delay.

The Trial of Peter Barcia.

The trial of Peter Barcia, charged with murder in the first degree, which was to have begun before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, was adjourned because of the disappearance of Samuel W. Jackson, the principal witness for the People, who lives at 8 Prince Street, and has a horse shoeing shop at 88 New Chambers Street. Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who is aiding in the prosecution of the case, learned that Jackson left his home yesterday morning to go to work, but that he did not reach his horse shoeing shop. Stephen J. O'Hare, the prisoner's counsel, said, after court adjourned, that Jackson woud be in court to-day.

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THE

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SOME OF TO-MORROW'S FEATURES:

Impartial Civil War Histories.

The Hour for Them at Hand—Only the Man Wanted—A Timely and Vigorous Paper by JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, Author of "Uncle Remus," etc.

Memoirs, Letters, and Reminiscences.

Six New and Important Books—One by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Another Hugo's Letters; Another by Sir Gavan Duffy; Another Relating to Burns and Beethoven; Another Max Muller's Bright Book.

Authors at Home. XVII.

George W. Cable in Northampton.

Some English Memories.

Tea at Lambeth Palace—Hatfield House, Salisbury's Home—Out of Town in England; Mrs. SHERWOOD'S Reminiscences.

Foreign Literary Letters.

One from London by WILLIAM L. ALDEN—Another from Paris.

Two Noble Surgeons.

William Harvey, Born in 1578; John Hunter, Born in 1718—Their Lives and Achievements.

Books Worth Reading Again. IV.

Anne Ayres's Life and Work of William A. Muhlenberg.

Picture Sales.

The Stewart Collection and Other Sales Since the War—Only Three that Surpassed the Stewart Total.

Boston Letter.

Two Western Novels by Women—The March Atlantic—Boston Art Club Pictures.

St. Valentine's Day.

Antiquity of Its Observance and Poems in Its Honor.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE CHARTER CELEBRATION.

Ex-Judge Pitman Wants to Raise $3,000,000—Mr. Brice Says $1,000,000.

The citizens interested in the movement for a three-day celebration on and after May 4, the anniversary of the passage of the Greater New York Charter, met again yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and formed themselves into a general committee, with a prospective membership of 1,000. President William De H. Washington called the meeting to order. He made a short speech in which he dwelt on the necessity of advertisement. He suggested that the Mayors of the prominent cities of New Mexico, Central America, South America, and of Canada be invited to visit New York. The celebration, he said, would bring at least 350,000 visitors to the city and that would mean an expenditure here of five to ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Washington later announced the completed Executive Committee, also the names of twelve committees to arrange the distinct features of the affair. Richard Croker, Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Clarence Lexow, and Jacob A. Cantor are associated on the Legislative Committee. Mr. Croker, who was at the meeting, is also a member of the Finance Committee.

Civil Justice Stiner said that the matter of finance must be looked to, as the celebration would cost from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. President Washington's Secretary, Col. John J. Garnett, disagreed with the Justice and said the Columbian celebration cost less than $200,000, and that the centennial of 1889 cost only $280,000. For $250,000 a celebration to surpass all others could be had. Stewart M. Brice, son of Calvin Brice and a Tammany member of the Municipal Assembly, said he was in favor of raising a million, that it could be done, and all could have a good time. Ex-Judge Thomas W. Pitman said that mere sordid cost should not be considered. It was a matter of patriotism and civic pride, the kind of civic pride that actuated the Chicago man who referred to Greater New York as the Chicago of the East.

"Let's raise $3,000,000," exclaimed Judge Pitman in a burst of enthusiasm. And there was great applause.

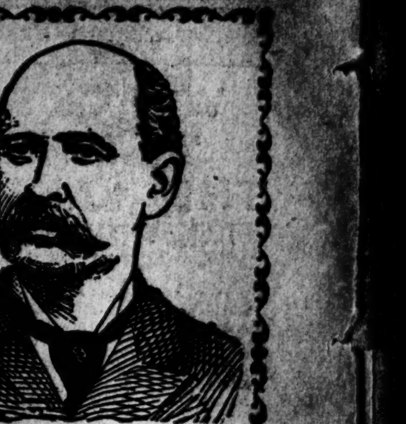
The newly appointed Executive Committee will meet to-day at 4 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The General Committee will meet regularly Thursday evenings at 8:30 o'clock at the hotel.

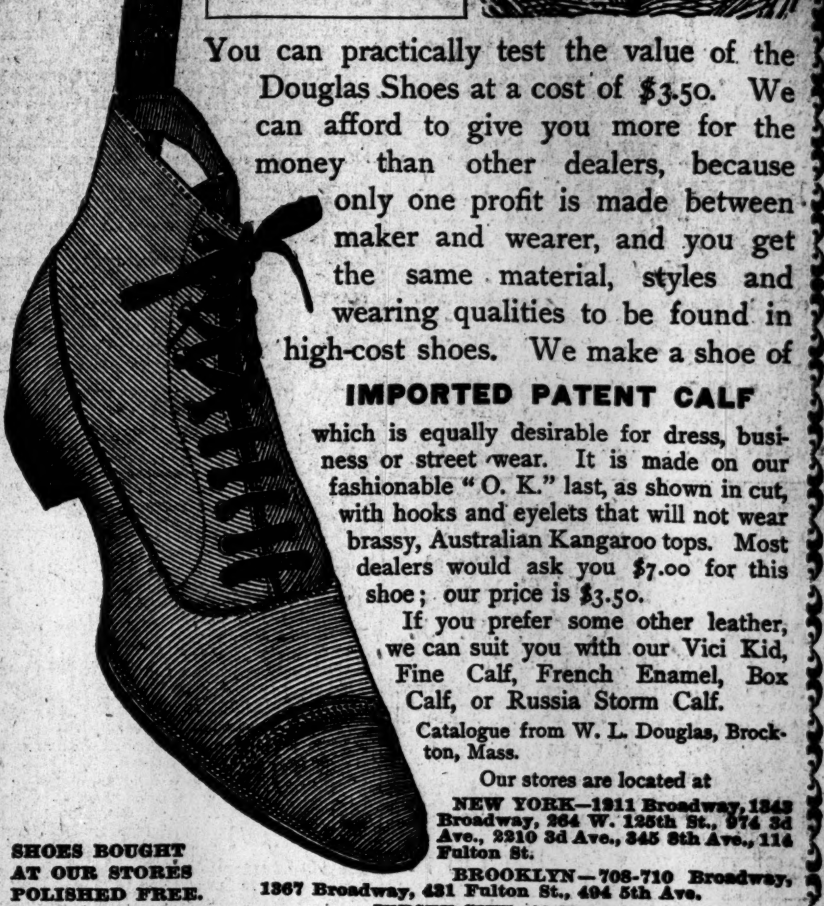
Princeton's New Dormitory.

PRINCETON, Feb. 10.—The Spring term of the university began to-day. The event was celebrated by the opening of Blair Hall, the magnificent new dormitory begun at the time of Princeton's sesquicentennial anniversary in 1896. The building cost $150,000, the sum being contributed by John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., one of the Trustees of the university. The rents of the dormitory will yield the university an income of about $7,000 a year from over a hundred students. At the opening to-day every room either was already filled or engaged.

A Place for Arthur M. King.

United States District Attorney Burnett has appointed Arthur M. King, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, as one of his assistants. The appointee will have charge of the Law and Equity Department in the Southern District of New York. James R. Ely formerly filled the position.





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IMPORTED PATENT CALF

which is equally desirable for dress, business or street wear. It is made on our fashionable "O. K." last, as shown in cut, with hooks and eyelets that will not wear brassy, Australian Kangaroo tops. Most dealers would ask you $7.00 for this shoe; our price is $3.50.

If you prefer some other leather, we can suit you with our Vici Kid, Fine Calf, French Enamel, Box Calf, or Russia Storm Calf.

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PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th & 3d Av.
JOE HART and CARRIE DE MAR, JAMES THORNTON, LAURA BIGGAR, LEONIDAS' CAT AND DOG CIRCUS, FRANK CUSHMAN, SMITH & FULLER, RIALTA, Alburtus & Bartram, The McDonough Trio; The Fansons, Vanleer & Barton, Bigger & Dreher; others. Afts., 15c, 25c.
Noon-day opening, Lincoln's Birthday. All the stars

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Brilliant success of Miss
MINNIE SELIGMAN.
Supported by a first-class company in
GILBERT'S "COMEDY AND TRAGEDY."
BERT COOTE AND CO. in "Supper for Two"; GEO. THATCHER and ED MARBLE, Minstrels; MRS. ALICE SHAW and her daughters; LIVING PICTURES. 40 OTHER STARS. BIG BILL! Sat., (Lincoln Birthday.) Open 9:30 A. M.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
"Rich with Glee."—Tribune, Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL,
MISS ADA REHAN
as PEGGY; Previous to which Subtleties of Jealousy. MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Next Tuesday: LILLI TSE will be acted with "The Country Girl"

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15.
MAY IRWIN Impossible to Extend time. LAST 2 WEEKS.
AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38 St. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Opera in English. 7th Successful Week.
TO-NIGHT MARTHA IN ENGLISH.
WED. MAT. 2 P.M., 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. SAT. MAT. 2. 25c., 50c.
Next week, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PINAFORE

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St....Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman........Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2.
3d week in New York, 5th month in London.
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
Tues. Matinée, Princess and the Butterfly.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Last 2 Nights E. E. RICE'S The Girl from Paris
NEXT WEEK, MR. JOHN DREW
in a new comedy, "One Summer's Day."
SEAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING.

HARLEM Opera House. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Henry Miller "Heartsease."
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT ANTON FUERST'S MILITARY BAND. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Seat sale open.
Next week, Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission, 50c. Matinée Sat.
LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION
JULIE MACKEY, REMENYI, AND OTHERS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, cor. 38th St.
WM. H. CRANE EVGS., 8:30. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
In His New Romantic Comedy, A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinées Wednesday and Sat. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14 St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenirs—100th Performance Feb. 15.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday.
THE BIG HIT.
The New Farce, OH! SUSANNAH!

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
To-night 8:20 Modjeska AND JOSEPH HAWORTH
in Schiller's great play, MARY STUART.

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BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
NAUTCH DANCERS.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

MANHATTAN. BROADWAY & 33D STREET.
Wm. A. Brady & F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Props. & Mgrs.
WAY DOWN EAST Matinée To-morrow. Prices 25c. to $1.50.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST 2 WEEKS.
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av.
Second Week of the Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT Last times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

COLUMBUS IN GAY NEW YORK.
Next week—Mr. Robert Hilliard, A New Yorker.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d & 8th Av. Lincoln Day Mat. Sat. To-night— "Cumberland '61." Next week—"NEVER AGAIN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. The great laughing success, "Aschermittwoch," (Ash Wed'y.)

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
TO-NIGHT ......"Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT. FEB. 12...."Barber of Seville"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
Fourth Sunday Night Concert at popular prices Feb. 13, at 8:15. Soloists, Mmes. Melba, Staudigl; MM. Ibos, Bispham; Mr. David Mannes. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MOND. EVG., FEB. 14......"Die Walkure"
Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Rothmuhl, Fischer, Rains. Conductor Damrosch.
WED. EVG., FEB. 16....."Les Huguenots"
Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase of prices for this performance.
SCALE OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Boston Symphony Orchestra Thurs. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8:15.
Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
SOLOIST,
Mr. C. M. Loeffler.
TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
This (Fri.) Aft. at 2:15 And Sat. Evg., Feb. 12, at 8:15 By the New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.) Soloist:
M. POL. PLANCON.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Symphony N. 111, E flat (Eroica); HADYN, Aria, "Creation"; RICHARD STRAUSS, Serenade for Wind Instruments; SAINT SAENS, Aimons-nous; SCHUBERT, L'Enfer; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Serenade de "Don Juan"; WAGNER, Prelude and Finale (Liebestod), "Tristan und Isolde." Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12. Now at box office. C. L. Graff, Bus. Mgr.
500 Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

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GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1898.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Juergensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 2A Maiden Lane, near Broadway; Peter Wiederer, 521 Broadway; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 East 14th St.; Chas. W. Schumann & Sons, 937 Broadway; Lurch Piano Co., 337 4th Av., corner 25th St.; Gotthelf Falck, S. E. corner Bowery and Grand St., and 156 East 125th St.; Tyson & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.

JOHN M. ROBERTSON,
the English Author and Critic,
WILL SPEAK ON
"THE PRESENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE WAR AND PEACE IDEAL,"
At Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Friday, February 11th, at 8:30 P. M.,
under the auspices of
THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.
Admission free to members of the "League," to all others, 50 cents.

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New Group To-Day—"MOTHERLESS."
Hungarian Band Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
Cinematograph Exhibits the Oberammergau
PASSION PLAY Aft. at 3 Evg. at 9
A prominent lawyer says in The Mail and Express: "After the exhibition was over I left feeling like living a better life, becoming a better man, trying to follow the teachings of One whom I now know as I never knew before."

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WALDORF-ASTORIA
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Boxes and tickets can be procured of Sol. B. Solomon, Treasurer, 97 5th Av., corner 17th St.

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SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Championship Hockey Match Saturday, Feb. 12, at 8:15 P. M. Montclair vs. St. Nicholas.

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For the Nursery and Child's Hospital.
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Fri. eve'g, Feb. 11. Entrance 33d St. Tickets 1 East 35th St., 19 West 56th St., & 16 W. 11th St.

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Second Piano Recital
Wednesday afternoon, February 16, at 2:30,
SILOTI.
Reserved seats $1.50 and $1.00, at Schuberth's.

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The 13th Annual Exhibition of the
ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.
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BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2 Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d m'th, & unusual success of The Highwayman.